The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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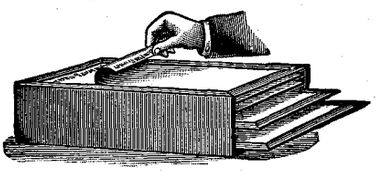

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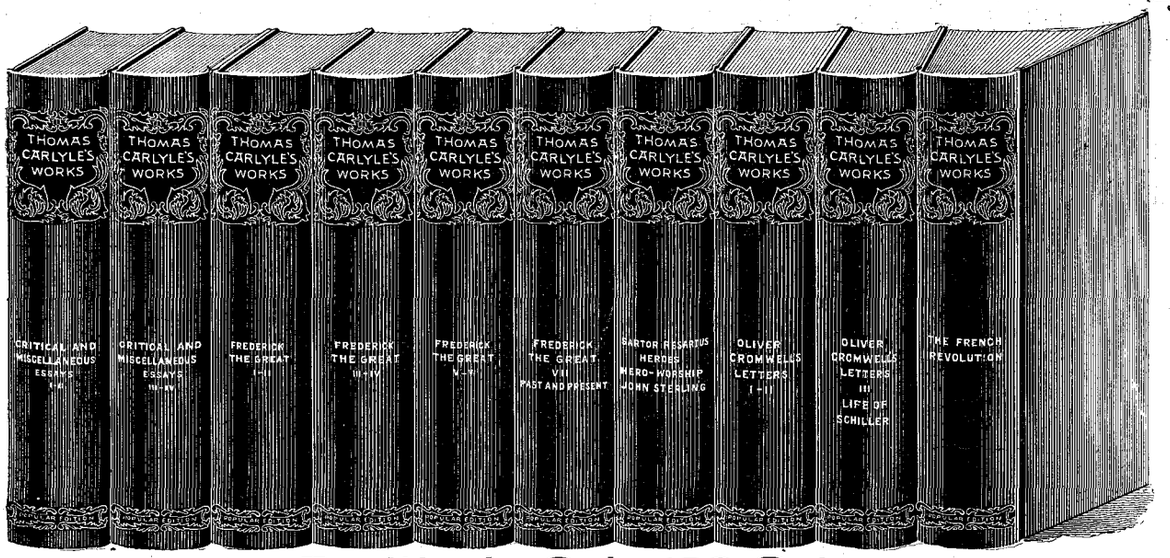
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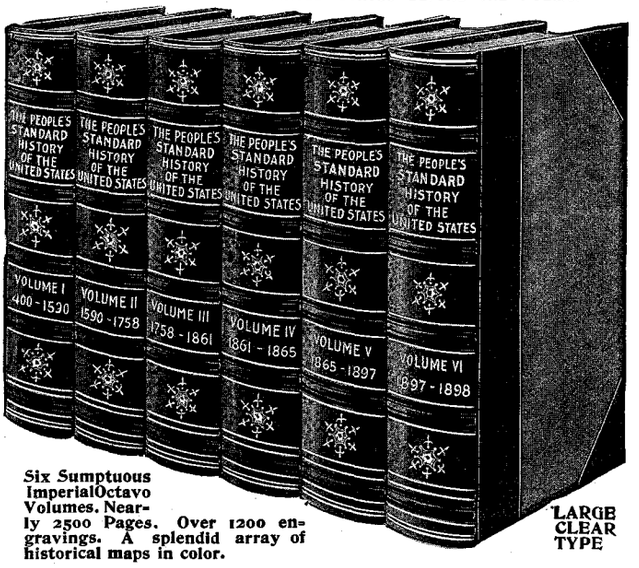

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN a graphic presentation of the growth of the United States as a nation, the vice-president of the National Geographic Society, W J McGee, brings out the fact that in "carrying trade" alone are we deficient. The absorption of Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines will, he thinks, furnish the needed incentive to make up this deficiency. Mr. McGee's address (delivered at the joint session of the National Geographic Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science) appears in *The National Geographic Magazine* (September). He first calls attention to the fact that with the annexation of Hawaii an end came to America's longest period of inactivity in territorial expansion—a period of thirty-one years, during which the almost unparalleled expansion in earlier decades has been half forgotten. Beginning with 827,844 square miles and a marine coast line of 1,500 miles, twenty-three years elapsed before the Louisiana purchase and the acquisition of Oregon territory in 1803, which added 1,171,931 square miles and 1,000 miles of coast line—more than doubling our territory and nearly doubling the coast line. Eighteen years later (1821) Florida was added, with 59,268 square miles of territory and 1,500 miles of coast line. Then came Texas in 1845, an area of 376,163 square miles with 500 miles of coast line; California (1848), 545,753 square miles in area, with 1,000 miles of coast line; and the Gadsden purchase (1853) of 44,641 square miles. "This career of territorial expansion," says Mr. McGee, "in the half-century from the Louisiana purchase to the Gadsden purchase, forms the most striking chapter in national development afforded by the history of the world." Area was nearly quadrupled and coast line more than tripled. The greater part of the acquisition was amicable; there was no conquest in the sense in which the term is used in other countries. New territory was utilized and new conditions assimilated in unprecedented fashion. "With each areal addition national enterprise merely found a curb removed and sprang spontaneously to meet the new tasks and new problems presented by the new territory; and the energies of the people, withheld from martial conquest by moral sense, turned with unprecedented vigor to the conquest of nature, to the conversion of natural forces for human weal. The effect of the expansion on national character—foreshadowed by the advance of 1803—was beyond all parallel; for enterprise interacted with enterprise, and brought forth an individual and collective activity among the mass of citizens such as the world had not seen before."

After a rest from expansion for fourteen years, Alaska, "a bargain-counter acquisition, giving little promise of early profit," with 531,000 square miles of territory and an extensive coast line, was secured (1867), its national influence being limited, "save as a hard-worked occasion for criticism of the policy of territorial development." The writer continues:

"Now, after long begging for admission, as Texas begged fifty years before, Hawaii is admitted, with 6,640 square miles of area and a wealth of coast line; the garden island of Porto Rico, 3,670 square miles in area, is gladly entering the domain of America as an incident of a war for humanity's sake; and the hundreds of Philippine islands, comprising 114,326 square miles of aggregate territory, are looking to America for protection and ultimate absorption. Considered merely as territory, these additions, aggregating 124,636 square miles, would form but a ripple on the stream of national progress, even if consummated at once; the area is little more than twice that of the Gadsden purchase, less than twice that of the Florida purchase, only a third that of the Texan annexation, less than a quarter so large as either the California acquisition or the Alaskan purchase, less than an eighth of the nation-shaping acquisitions of 1803, less than 4 per cent. of the previous area.

"Apart from the events of 1898, one of the striking features of American history has been almost unparalleled territorial expansion with quite unparalleled territorial assimilation; and, viewed in the light of this history, the comparatively slight expansion of 1898 but marks the resumption of a career temporarily checked by a combination of circumstances."

Mr. McGee notes that territorial growth has been shaped by natural conditions rather than national policy, for, since Washington's day, the citizen's idea has been to avoid "entangling alliances" and foreign complications. Partly for this reason expansion has been opposed by conservative statesmen. Says the writer further:

"The Louisiana purchase was almost a surprise even to those by whom it was consummated, while a large part of the Oregon territory was literally thrown away in 1846 by dint of political maneuvering, despite political platforms and the wishes of the inhabitants; and the self-proposed annexation of Texas was successfully resisted for years. The acquisition of California was regarded as a special menace, for the reason that its fertile valleys and commodious harbors were distant three months' journey by land and six months' voyage by water, while the territory was inhabited partly by treacherous aliens, but mainly by savage tribes; yet cautious statesmen, emboldened by the success of the Louisiana purchase, ventured on the step despite the fact that America was still an experiment in nation-making, with no standing among the powers, with a population of but 20,000,000, and with narrow commercial and industrial resources; and the step proved the most important in the career of the nation. In this as in other cases the territory was ripe for acquisition by an en-

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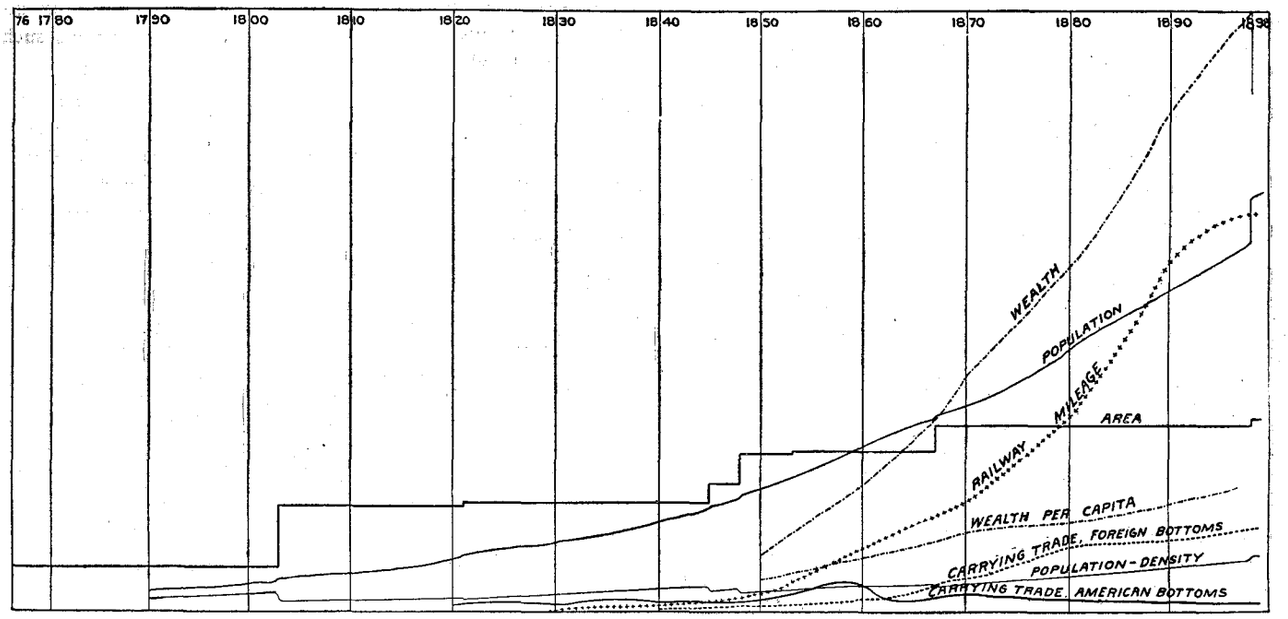
lightened nation; the inhabitants were ill-governed and desirous of change; there was a need, more or less fully felt, for the extension of enlightenment in the dark places. In no case, save possibly that of Alaska, has expansion grown out of mercenary motives; yet in no case, save possibly Alaska again, has the acquisition of territory failed to benefit the inhabitants of the territory acquired, the nation which made the acquisition, and the world at large. America's progress in territorial development has never been the outcome of ulterior policy; it has always been an expression of manifest destiny."

We reproduce Mr. McGee's diagram and table showing various elements of national growth. In projecting the lines of area and population, he has assumed that the entire area of the Philippines, as well as Hawaii and Porto Rico, will be included during the year. One striking feature of national growth as here set forth is that, despite the enormous territorial acquisitions, each acquisition has so stimulated the increase of population that an actual



Elements of Growth.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1898*a*.	1898*b*.
Area sq. miles	827,844	827,844	1,999,775	1,999,775	2,059,043	2,059,043	2,980,959	3,025,600	3,556,600	3,556,600	3,556,600	3,556,600	3,681,236
Total popul'n	3,929,214	5,308,483	7,239,881	9,633,822	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	62,622,250	71,000,000	79,000,000
Pop.-density.	4.75	6.41	3.62	4.82	6.25	8.29	7.78	10.39	10.84	14.10	17.61	20.00	21.46
Wealth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$7,136,000,000	$16,160,000,000	$30,069,000,000	$43,642,000,000	$65,037,091,197	.....	.....
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Carrying trade, foreign bottoms				$14,358,235	$14,447,970	$40,802,856	$90,764,954	$255,040,793	$638,927,488	$1,224,265,434	$1,371,116,744	$1,600,000,000	.....
Carrying trade, American bottoms.....				$113,201,462	$129,918,458	$198,424,609	$239,272,084	$507,247,757	$352,969,401	$258,346,577	$202,451,086	$190,000,000	.....

increase of the density of population for the country in general has invariably followed. Another marked effect has been the stimulation of different kinds of transportation service, as seen, in part, in the line representing railway development. The apparent decline in this since 1890, Mr. McGee remarks in a footnote, "merely marks the gradual substitution of electric locomotion, bicycles, etc., for steam locomotion." The only element in which there has been a retrograde movement is seen in the line that indicates the carrying trade in American bottoms.

Mr. McGee derives from his figures and the reflections they awaken the following argument for further expansion on the lines presented by present opportunity:

"Cautious students presage the future from the history of the past; and the American of to-day must look to the lessons of 1803, 1821, 1845, and 1848 for indications of results to follow from expansion in 1898. The trend of these lessons is clear. After a generation of concentration, American energy is more tense than ever before; American enterprise and capital are overflowing in every direction—in Canadian mines, in Mexican railways, in South American plantations, and in scores of other ways; American progress has outstripped that of the rest of the world in every line save that of oceanic shipping; American genius will not be pent and is bound to diffuse itself by individual effort if not by national action. Such is the present condition of the United States, as demonstrated by any fair arrangement of figures or growth-curves—the young giant is rending his chains. The prospect is definite: Just as the Louisiana purchase in 1803 made America a steamboat nation, and just as the acquisition of California in 1848 made America a railway and telegraph nation, so the acquisition of Hawaii and Porto Rico and above all of the Philippines in 1898 must make America the naval nation of the earth; for the problem born of the accession would be that problem of navigation which needs American genius for its final solution, while America needs the incentive to strengthen that element in which alone she is weak. The Philippines are remote—only a fraction so remote in time as was California a half-century ago, yet remote enough to compel the invention of devices for shortening time and annihilating space; and the problem of bringing Manila within a fortnight of San Francisco is one worthy the genius of the inventors of the innumerable devices involved in steamboating, railroading, and telegraphing. Given swift vessels, the other problems presented by the Garden of the East are of little consequence save as forecasting directions for the profitable expenditure of long-pent energy; the 7,000,000 pastoral natives and tax-gathering Spaniards are a far less menace to our quadrupled population and multiplied power than were the savage tribes and resident Mexicans of California; while it is the special function of the republican form of government to render the inhabitants of acquired territory not only self-supporting but self-governing. The progress of mankind may be measured by advance in speed of locomotion, beginning with fleetness of foot, coming up the rough fleetness of ridden and driven animals, and ending with swiftness of locomotive engines and sea-going craft; and, with vessels of sufficient swiftness and projectiles of sufficient velocity, there need be little fear of foreign complications, little occasion for maintaining great navies; for, if commercial competition be but aroused, individual effort may be trusted to develop the devices required for national protection. The fact

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that a quickly converted merchantman commanded by a Sigsbee, or that a hastily armed yacht commanded by a Wainwright, can wreck torpedo-boat destroyers and naval theory together is full of promise, since it is the normal function of a free nation to produce Sigsbees and Wainwrights, to develop swiftness and certainty of action, and to meet emergencies as they arise. Nor need there be fear of occasion for large standing armies, since citizens require no such restraint and constraint as unwilling subjects, and are ever ready to rise in patriotic and thinking might to support the nation of which they are voluntary parts."

EX-SECRETARY CARLISLE ON IMPERIALISM.

IMPERIALISM as an active danger which would overthrow liberty and free institutions in our own country is the view of our great national question taken by John G. Carlisle, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, in an article in *Harper's Magazine* (September) on "Our Future Policy." After reviewing the Monroe doctrine and other past declarations and pledges as arguments against territorial expansion, he lays them aside and examines imperialism as a matter of mere prudence, as affecting ourselves and the inhabitants of our new possessions. He finds that the policy upon which we are asked to enter is likely to corrupt our legislators, our executive, and even our judiciary, enslave the country under excessive taxes, and carry away the flower of our young manhood by forcible conscription to be victims of tropical climates. He also examines the proposed alliance with Great Britain, as a part of the imperialist program, and avers that we would be better off without it.

Mr. Carlisle's argument is, in brief, that the policy of imperialism would compel us to choose one of two courses. One road would lead us to govern our new possessions as conquered provinces, thus surrendering the distinctive American principle established in 1776, and setting "the world back more than a century"; the other road would lead us to admit "the ignorant, degraded, and servile races of our newly acquired islands to the suffrage," thus opening a way to untold corruption. Such is the painful dilemma which, in Mr. Carlisle's view, imperialism would present to us.

The idea of dependent colonies and provinces Mr. Carlisle holds to be un-American:

"That our political institutions were not designed for the government of dependent colonies and provinces is a proposition which scarcely admits of discussion. This was intended to be a free republic, composed of self-governing States and intelligent, law-abiding, and liberty-loving people; and no one has ever heretofore supposed that any territory or community could be rightfully governed by the central authority, except for such period as might be necessary to prepare it for admission into the Union upon a footing of perfect equality with each of the other States. The un-American theory that Congress or the Executive can permanently hold and govern any part of the United States in such manner as it or he may see proper is a necessary feature of the imperialism which now threatens the country; for it is evident that if this theory can not be practically applied to the proposed additions to our territory, their possession will be a perpetual menace to our institutions."

The ultimate destiny of the islands would be statehood:

"The Philippine Islands, with a population of eight or ten millions, must, unless we are to violate the organic law of the land and hold and govern them perpetually as conquered provinces, be erected, within a reasonable time, into several States, each with two Senators, and altogether having thirty or forty Representatives; while Cuba, with a population of a million and a half, must also become a State, with two Senators, and at least five Representatives according to the present ratio."

Nor would we stop with the new territory now in sight. "It is a permanent national policy that we are asked to inaugurate," says Mr. Carlisle, "not merely a temporary departure from the course marked out by the statesmen of the past." No administration would be willing to make a confession of weakness by abandoning the policy. The new territory would become a fruitful field for the unscrupulous politician, and the natives would be plundered unmercifully.

The natives are "certainly not more meritorious than our own people," says Mr. Carlisle, and "the question of greatest importance to the people of the United Sattes is whether they shall allow a war prosecuted ostensibly for the independence of a foreign people to be made the pretext or the occasion for changing the very essence of our national character, and for converting their own Government into a great war-making, tax-consuming, land-grabbing, and office-distributing machine." The new policy will demand large standing armies and great navies, with consequent burdensome taxation.

Mr. Carlisle paints a dark picture of the effect of imperialism upon the branches of the Government:

"Each successful expedition, each forcible extension of our jurisdiction over an unwilling people, will add to the laurels of the military branches of the Government, and the almost inevitable result will be that their social and political influence will grow until they overshadow all other callings and professions. Military Senators and Representatives in Congress will enact laws for a military President to execute, and military governors of States will not long perplex themselves with questions of civil law when the soldiery under their command can easily cut the knots with their swords. We will be more fortunate than the people of some other countries if our judicial tribunals, under the elective system, shall escape the influence of the military spirit and continue to administer justice between private individuals and between the Government and its citizens according to the simple and conservative rules and processes of the common law of the land."

Nor will the people escape its influence:

"This drain upon our resources must be met immediately by exorbitant taxation upon the property of the people, and, sooner or later, by conscription of their persons; for great standing armies and navies can not be permanently maintained by voluntary enlistment in a country where the opportunities for profitable employment are so great as they are here. The unwholesome climates of our tropical possessions will demand new victims every year, and thousands of our young men must be forcibly withdrawn from the productive industries of the country and sacrificed to the remorseless spirit of imperialism, which has already ruined many nations and impoverished and oppressed many people."

The principle upon which our republic was founded would be violated:

"There is absolutely no evidence worthy of consideration to show that a majority of the people of Hawaii or Cuba, or any

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other island proposed to be conquered or annexed, desire to be attached to the United States, while their character, habits, and past histories strongly conduce to prove that they greatly prefer to remain as they are, or establish independent governments of their own. So far as the example and influence of our republican institutions have educated the minds and encouraged the aspirations of mankind, a repudiation by the United States of the principle that all just governments must be founded upon the consent of the governed would set the world back more than a century, and all the arguments that have been presented, all the battles that have been fought, and all the progress that has been made in the long struggle to emancipate the people from the domination of self-constituted and hereditary rulers will be lost by a single false step taken in the delirium of triumph over a prostrate and dying monarchy."

Imperialism will plunge us into the broils of Europe, unless we are willing to "sacrifice the interests of a people whom we have gone half-way round the globe to conquer and annex, and who by our action have been deprived of all other protection." To meet this situation the more advanced imperialists advocate an alliance with Great Britain. Mr. Carlisle thinks such an alliance unwise. He says:

"The fact seems to be overlooked that if Great Britain is to help us take care of our dependencies, we must help Great Britain take care of hers; and thus, while our power and prestige might be increased, our burdens would be multiplied manyfold. . . . .

"If we distrust the power of our own Government successfully to prosecute the policy of conquest and aggrandizement, that is a sufficient reason, if there were no other, for condemning the policy itself, but not by any means a sufficient reason for the formation of an alliance which would require us to assist another nation in extending or preserving its colonial possessions.

"Alliances between independent nations, especially when their institutions and interests are dissimilar in any material repect, are always dangerous, even when they appear to be most necessary. Many of the great wars of the world have grown out of disagreements between the parties themselves concerning the character and extent of the obligations imposed upon them by the compact, and out of alleged breaches of good faith upon the part of one or the other."

Instead of tying ourselves "hard and fast in advance by a solemn compact," Mr. Carlisle would have simply a frank recognition, on both sides, of the fact that the two countries are natural allies in language, religion, jurisprudence, and common interests. He concludes:

"When it is understood that there are to be no more wars between people of the Anglo-Saxon race, that all their differences not amicably adjusted by diplomacy will be permanently settled by arbitration, that they are thoroughly united by the ties of blood and a common heritage of free institutions, not for conquest or aggression of any kind, but for the promotion of peace and civilization, and that their combined influence will be exerted for these purposes only, all other nations will realize that a new force has been developed which can not prudently be ignored in their schemes of aggrandizement in any part of the globe."

THE NEW YORK GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAIGN.

NEWSPAPERS of nearly all the States in the Union have shown the liveliest interest in the gubernatorial campaign in New York State this fall. The candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt, colonel of the "Rough Riders," for nomination by the Republicans, introduced the elements of a personality which has long been conspicuous in state and national affairs. A few days prior to the Republican state convention a question arose as to his eligibility to hold the office of governor because of changes of residence during recent years, but he received the Republican nomination on the first ballot, his vote being 753, to 218 for the renomination of the present incumbent, Governor Frank S. Black. The convention was "controlled" by Senator Platt, with whom Colonel Roosevelt had a conference prior to its session, and Colonel Roosevelt declined to accept nomination by the Independents, who had organized for a campaign and asked him to head their ticket.

The Democratic state convention nominated for governor Augustus Van Wyck, of the Borough of Brooklyn, brother of the present mayor of New York City. Like Colonel Roosevelt he is a native of New York and of Dutch ancestry. His public career consists of service on the bench, having been elected judge of the city courts in 1885, and becoming a justice of the state supreme court upon the consolidation of local courts; his term expires this year. Judge Van Wyck's nomination is credited to Richard Croker of Tammany Hall, while Senator Hill secured increased power in the state machinery and minor nominations on the ticket.

The principal features of the two platforms may be summarized as follows:

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM congratulates the country upon the conclusion of a war for humanity and the just protection of American interests; praises the conduct of President McKinley; congratulates the army and navy upon splendid victories; expresses confidence in President McKinley's concluding peace, and says on the question of expansion:

"We realize that when the necessities of war compelled our nation to destroy Spanish authority in the Antilles and in the Philippines we assumed solemn duties and obligations, alike to the people of the islands we conquered and to the civilized world. We can not turn these islands back to Spain. We can not leave them, unarmed for defense and untried in statecraft, to the horrors of domestic strife or to partition among European powers. We have assumed the responsibilities of victory, and wherever our flag has gone, there the liberty, the humanity, and the civilization which that flag embodies and represents must remain and abide forever. The Republican Party has been the party of brave conservatism, of wise progress, and of triumphant faith in the nationality of this people, and we know that the President and statesmen and voters of the Republican Party will meet these issues of the future as bravely and triumphantly as we have met the issues of the past.

"We commend the annexation of Hawaii in the interest of commerce, of national security, and national development."

Allegiance is renewed to the St. Louis platform, and the policy of "free silver and free trade," and "the denial of the right of the courts and of the Government to protect persons and property from violations," are condemned, as constituting the Democratic policy. On the tariff, the platform says:

"We have enacted a conservative protective tariff, so wisely devised that the revenue is amply sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of government in times of peace, while capital is encouraged to seek employment, and the wages of labor are maintained at that high standard which experience has proved to be necessary to the welfare of our people. Our exports largely exceed our imports. The gold of the world comes steadily to our shores, and with a continuance of Republican policy and Republican national administration the prosperous future of the nation is assured."

The upbuilding of an American merchant marine is favored, and the administration of Governor Black is commended, together with the work of the legislature in detail. The Raines liquor law is said to have produced $33,000,000 of revenue, which has been applied to the reduction of state and local taxation, and attention is called to a number of new labor laws passed by the Republican Party. The platform further says:

"The Republican Party of New York has always been the party of honest and economical administration. We pledge the candidates this day nominated to a resolute and thorough continuance of the investigation so fearlessly begun by Governor Black into all alleged mismanagement of the canals. If there are errors in the system and the law, we will correct them. If there has been fraud, we will detect and punish the wrongdoers."

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM congratulates the country upon the successful termination of a war "in the interests of humanity, liberty, and civilization," pays a tribute to the soldiers and sailors, and rejoices that "the Democracy has been connected with every honorable and creditable step in the war and with nothing that is dishonorable or discreditable." It goes on to say:

"The scandalous abuse by the President of his power of appointment in scattering army commissions among inexperienced and incompetent civilians as rewards to personal favorites, and almost to the exclusion of experienced officers in the service, is largely accountable for the fearful suffering and the appalling loss of life among the gallant soldiers that have brought disgrace upon the Administration and a sense of shame to the nation. A Democratic Congress will, if chosen by the people, rigidly investigate the conduct of the war and expose and punish all who may be responsible for the unnecessary deaths, privations, sufferings, and neglect of the soldiers, which have shocked the nation and abated the national rejoicing over the triumphs of our army."

The only other reference to national issues is contained in a

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paragraph which introduces a detailed arraignment of the Republican administration of the canals of the State, as follows:

"While in national affairs we adhere with stedfast fidelity to all the principles and policies of Jeffersonian Democracy, we recognize that at the present time the attention of the people of this State is largely engrossed by the consideration of grave scandals and abuses of administration which during four years of Republican control of state affairs have resulted in great pecuniary loss to the people and a gradual lowering of the standards heretofore obtained in state government. The recent report of the Canal Investigation Commission has startled the people of the State and produced a profound conviction on their part, irrespective of their views on national questions, that a change of state domination is imperative for the preservation of the canals, now seriously imperiled, for the protection of taxpayers, and for the vindication of the honor of the Empire State. It, therefore, becomes the part of wisdom to recognize the fact that, under existing circumstances, state issues in this campaign must necessarily be paramount in the present extraordinary crisis."

Other sections of the platform declare that the liquor law known as the Raines law should be repealed; that municipalities should have the right to control their own local affairs without interference from Albany, and demand the repeal of the Metropolitan force bill; favor economy in public expenditures, the abolition of unnecessary offices and commissions, a lower tax rate, a reduction in the number of special laws, a fair and just enforcement of the state civil-service laws, impartial enforcement of the soldier preference laws, and the restoration of the National Guard; advocate good roads, denounce the giving away of valuable franchises, and favor biennial legislative sessions.

The platform attacks Colonel Roosevelt in these words:

"We demand just and equal taxation, no tax-dodging. We denounce all attempts to evade the burdens of taxation upon personal property by pretended changes of residence or otherwise. Under the constitution and laws of our State eligibility to public office and liability to personal taxation both depend upon long residence. If the affidavits and official statements of the Republican candidate for governor are true, he is ineligible to the office of governor; if false, he has committed perjury and is morally disqualified. He can not escape from his dilemma—there is either legal disqualification or moral unfitness."

The question raised as to Colonel Roosevelt's eligibility, which was not doubted by the Republican convention after a review of the case presented by Elihu Root, brought out a discussion of legal technicalities upon which the courts may be asked to pass. Without going into those technicalities, an understanding of the situation may be gained by a brief statement. The constitution of the State requires that a candidate shall have been a resident of the State five years previous to taking office. There is a further constitutional provision that removal to engage in federal service does not disqualify a citizen from voting. When Colonel Roosevelt was made police commissioner of New York in 1895, he removed his legal residence from Oyster Bay, L. I., to New York City. In April, 1897, having been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy, he moved to Washington. In August of that year he made application for a reduction of his taxes at Oyster Bay, making affidavit that he resided and voted in New York City. But in March, 1898, he made an affidavit in Washington to show that his personal property ought not to be taxed by New York assessors, declaring that "since October, 1897, I have not had any domicile or residence in New York City. . . . In October last my family came on here from Oyster Bay, L. I., and since then I have been and am now a resident of Washington." Correspondence to his attorneys, written by Colonel Roosevelt from Washington (quoted by Mr. Root), shows that he directed his representative to pay the assessment in New York rather than run any risk of losing his vote, and urging that steps be taken to alter matters so as to have his personal property taxed at Oyster Bay if practicable. The war came on, and it does not appear on the records that Mr. Roosevelt's taxes were paid in either place.

The state committee of the National or "Sound-Money" Democrats decided to run no ticket. But a conference of "Chicago platform Democrats" have nominated a ticket headed by Henry George, son of the late Henry George, for governor, and the Democratic candidate, Elliot Danforth, for lieutenant-governor. Their platform—

"heartily and unreservedly" reaffirms the Chicago platform of 1896 and declares that "so-called Democrats who have in platforms, municipal or state, sought to evade or modify the terms of the Chicago platform in its statement of the principles of justice and the undeniable and inalienable rights of man are the Tories of to-day." It pays a tribute to William J. Bryan, condemns the national Republican administration "for political favoritism, extravagance, and criminal mismanagement and neglect in the conduct of the late war," and says:

"We believe that where the American flag has once floated it should never be hauled down, unless the flag of a substantial republic, organized by the people of such country, takes its place."

The state Republican administration is condemned for the Raines law, the force bill, the press gag bill, and fraudulent waste of public moneys; boss rule is denounced as undemocratic; it favors the collection of increased rates of taxes upon inheritances and legacies over $5,000 in amount; the abolition of road and bridge tolls; home rule for cities; and annual sessions of the legislature. Other planks read:

"In order to enable the will of the people to be more effectively expressed by legislation, we favor a practical extension of the referendum as to laws passed and initiative by the people as to laws proposed; and also that voters may be enabled to express their first, second, and third choice of candidates, so that a clear majority of the voters may be secured in every case, instead of a mere plurality or minority, as is now the common result.

"We believe that the taxation of land values exclusive of improvements is in accordance with the principles of that father of Democracy, Thomas Jefferson, and with that end in view we favor the enactment of laws permitting local option in taxation.

"We declare that all public or quasi-public functions necessitating the use of the highways, such as the distribution of gas, water, and electricity, railway transportation, the operation of ferries, and communication by telegraph and telephone should be conducted by the Government for the benefit of all the people."

From the mass of comment by newspapers outside New York State we quote the following:

Currency Plank Will Do.—"*The Times-Herald* would have preferred to see the New Yorkers come out with little more of an aggressive and ringing utterance [on the money question], after the fashion of the Western Republican platforms, but this will serve. It places the party solidly on the gold standard and pledges revision of the currency laws. This was probably as far as the convention could go at this time when it is remembered that the New York *Tribune* and the New York *Sun* both oppose the withdrawal of the greenbacks.

"But any revision of the currency, to be effective and safe, necessarily implies the retirement of the Government from the dangerous business of issuing a currency for the people, so that by this platform the faces of the Republican congressional candidates are set in the right direction, and every candidate elected may be depended on to vote for such a measure of reform as the business men of the country demand."—*The Times-Herald* (*McKinley Ind.*), *Chicago.*

Declined to Follow Mistaken Lead.—"The resolutions were cast on imperialist lines, the convention declaring that both the Antilles and Philippines were lost to Spain, and that, wherever our flag has gone, the liberty that it embodies shall abide forever. On the currency question the convention contented itself with indorsing the gold standard and asking for 'such a revision of the currency laws as would guarantee the labor of the country that every paper promise to pay a dollar issued under the authority of the United States shall be of absolute and equal value with the gold dollar, always and everywhere.' This is a declaration which commends itself to our hearty approval. The Republicans of New York, as will be noted, declined to follow the mistaken lead given by their brethren in Connecticut in demanding the retirement of government notes to make room for bank-notes. Rather, they have turned their backs of this deservedly unpopular doctrine, and ask only for currency reform in a way entirely compatible with the continuance of our present system, whose excellence is so clearly demonstrated by our present financial condition."—*The Herald* (*Ind.*), *Boston.*

Roosevelt's Chances.—"Mr. Roosevelt has alienated, not only the possible friends he might have had among the Democracy, but a very serious element of the non-partizan aggregate by his Mugwump affiliations, his reform alliances, and his unfortunate entanglements with the professional busybodies and moralists during his term as a police commissioner of New York City. The chronicle of that episode is made up largely of public exasperation, of petty tyranny, and of a malign and mischievous suppression of personal liberty. The episode of his supremacy in the police service still lingers in the memory of the New York City voters, and its savor is as abhorrent now as ever. We strongly

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doubt whether the metropolis will lend its suffrages to the promotion of one who, three years ago, and in a subordinate position, did so much to disgust and alienate its citizens.

"We expect to see Mr. Roosevelt defeated, or at the best, successful by a very narrow majority. He is all that could be desired as a soldier—brave, impetuous, forceful—but in the capacity of a magistrate, subject to the temperate and orderly restraints of such a place, he does not attract us, and we do not believe he will attract the voters of his State."—*The Post* (*Ind.*), *Washington.*

Roosevelt's Limitations.—"In a way, New York is to be congratulated on the result of the convention. As we have said before, Roosevelt is a narrow man in his conception of great national questions. Aristocratic by birth, as aristocracy goes in New York, he has carried the traditions of his class into political life. He has been called a reformer, but reform with him means change of the superficial faults of government. He has shown no sympathy for the struggles of the poor, given no consideration to the rights of those who are unable to demand their rights. His 'reforms' have been limited to parochial measures—disciplining police forces, and establishing the merit system. These are laudable enterprises. He deserves great credit for his activity in the work. But it is strange that in an era of industrial agitation a man should pass as a radical and a 'leader of young men' who has given no heed to the progress of industrial events, and whose only known contribution to the literature of the subject is a suggestion that certain persons who disagree with the traditions of the Roosevelt family as to the relations of employer and employee be 'stood against a wall and shot.' He is, in fact, a conservative of the most approved school, as hidebound, unthinking, and unprogressive as Mark Hanna. But there is this to be said of Roosevelt. He is honest. Throughout his political career he has kept his hands clean and his heart pure. He has been an antiseptic."—*The Journal* (*Ind.*), *Chicago.*

Those Sneers about Bryan's Regiment.—"In his whole public career Mr. Roosevelt has been erratic and changeable. He has passed from office to office like a schoolboy looking for new pleasures. In many respects an able administrator, it has never been possible to predict what Roosevelt would do next. As Assistant Secretary of the Navy he was in hot water with his superiors all the time. As colonel of the Rough Riders he undoubtedly made a good record, but no better than hundreds of other men of whose achievements the world in general will never hear. It is singular that the Republican press, which constantly sneers about Colonel Bryan's 'silver regiment,' should expect a credulous people to believe that Colonel Roosevelt had no thought of future political honors when he organized his theatrical aggregation of Western cowboys and New York aristocrats. Far be it from us to detract from the glory of any soldier, be he regular or volunteer, Rough Rider or plain private in the ranks, but we warn the Republican press that it can not afford to glorify Colonel Roosevelt to the exclusion of other men who are not seeking office on their military records."—*The Courier* (*Ind. Dem.*), *Buffalo.*

No Man's Man.—"The individuals who are insisting that Colonel Roosevelt must be considered, and must consider and confess himself, their candidate, to be voted for by the Republicans as a matter of gracious privilege, are making no headway. In fact, it appears that Mr. [Seth] Low himself has rebuked these men, in a letter pointing out how mischievous the whole proceeding if persisted in might become to the very cause the Independents have at heart. His advice in substance is to accept Colonel Roosevelt as the Republican candidate, who by virtue of his high personal character and the principles he will represent may be relied upon to give the State in case of his election an honest and efficient administration of affairs.

"This is common sense. There is no justification whatever for the effort of a few men to step forward and undertake to make a nomination for the multitude. And especially is this true when the multitude is already moving in the direction of the same man. The De Witt Warners of New York did not 'find' Colonel Roosevelt. They have no patent on his political existence. He is no more their man than he is Platt's man. If he is anything, he is man enough to be accepted on his own merits, without collars, brands, or any incumbrances. He has made his own name and his own way, and instead of being in this race the creature of a clique or a boss he is the choice of a spontaneous public sentiment."—*The Star* (*Ind.*), *Washington.*

Cant and Hypocrisy.—"In any event the earlier promise of an easy Republican victory has been dissipated. Roosevelt offered the only way of escape for the party from the canal steal which has blackened the Black administration, and now he proves to be something of a load himself. The rest of the ticket is, of course, Platt's. His was, as usual, the master spirit of the convention. Roosevelt or not, the party in New York State is as completely under the domination of the easy boss as it ever has been.

"The platform and speeches all exhibited a desire to get away from state issues and escape the canal steal by way of national matters of sound money and territorial expansion. It is the first Republican platform adopted in an Eastern State openly calling for the retention of the Philippines and Cuba. It recites that the war was begun in the 'sacred cause of humanity' and it would end the war in the cause of greed and grab. These islands can not be turned back to Spain, it is said. We can not in conscience —Platt's conscience—leave them to themselves and the 'horrors of domestic strife'—that is, to liberty or the trial of self-government. Nor can we any more leave them (the Philippines) to European powers. Why, if a reformed and stable government is to be secured? The answer by inference is that we want them ourselves. 'Where the flag goes, there the liberty, humanity, and civilization embodied by it must remain and abide forever.'

"This is the way to work the 'sacred cause of humanity,' according to Platt and Depew. The cant and hypocrisy of it all is above ordinary efforts of the kind."—*The Republican* (*Ind.*), *Springfield.*

"The question of eligibility . . . can not be regarded as settled to the satisfaction of a great many persons who are not unfriendly to Colonel Roosevelt. As to the charge that he has evaded the payment of his taxes, there is no question that Colonel Roosevelt will be bitterly assailed on this point, altho he may persist in declaring that he was guilty of no moral wrong. In the colonel's case, as the New York *Times* points out, the charge will have greater emphasis 'because the candidate has so frequently addressed American youth on the duties of good citizens.' When to suggestions of ineligibility and allegations of tax-dodging is added the assertion that Colonel Roosevelt, to further his own ambitions, has bowed down before the Republican machine and accepted Platt and Platism, the disappointment of his friends may be easily imagined."—*The Sun* (*Ind.*), *Baltimore.*

"Colonel Roosevelt is not only well along toward the governorship of New York, but a seed has been planted that may produce Presidential fruit in 1904 [a Roosevelt 1904 club was organized some weeks ago in Chicago.—*Editor* LITERARY DIGEST]. Stranger things have happened in American politics than that the colonel of the cowboys should become the President of the United States."—*The News* (*Ind.*), *Detroit.*

Democracy Growing.—"As New York City is the headquarters of the money power in this country, we had expected that its influence would not only prevent any indorsement of free coinage, but cause to be placed on the ticket only the names of men committed to the gold standard. That an effort was made to bring about this result is very well known; that it resulted in ignominious failure is shown by the result. The ticket from first to last is composed of men who were enthusiastic for the platform and candidates of 1896, and this victory for the national party is as complete as it was unexpected.

"Judge Augustus Van Wyck was an earnest supporter of Bryan, and is a stickler for the organization. Elliot Danforth [candidate for lieutenant-governor] was one of the seven members of the New York delegation who refused to bolt at Chicago in 1896. He accompanied Bryan on his tour through New York, and stumped the State for the national ticket. And even Frank Campbell, the new chairman of the state committee, is an enthusiastic Silver Democrat, being a member of the national committee.

"As significant as any event was the uproar of applause and cheering occasioned by the mention of Bryan's name. Delegates stood up in their seats and waved their hats and canes, and in various ways expressed their enthusiasm. The demonstration not only shows the strong hold which this remarkable man has on genuine Democrats in all parts of the country, but shows also that in the East the principles for which he stands are growing

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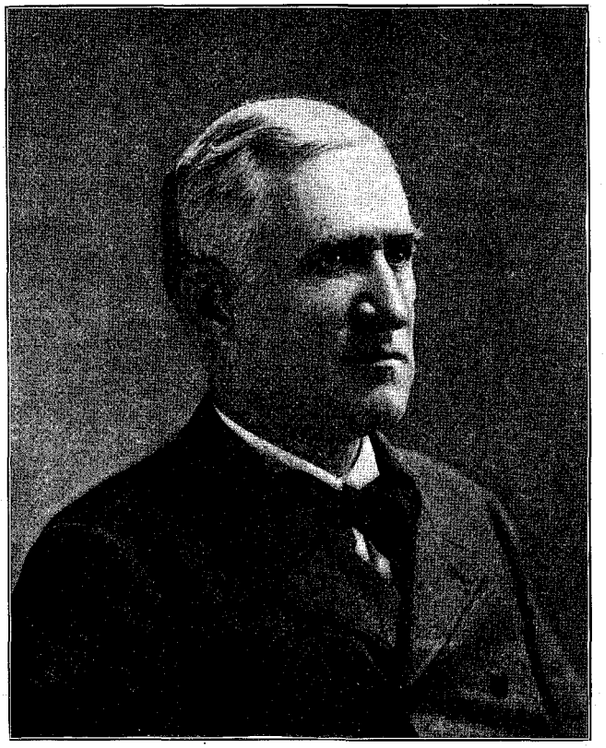
more popular as time passes."—*The Constitution (Dem.), Atlanta.*

Cold Shoulder to Free Coinage.—"In ignoring the free-coinage issue the Democratic leaders in the Eastern States have paved the way for a return to the original Democratic faith, and availed themselves of the only possible chance to regain power in States that have slipped from the Democratic grasp through the adoption of the free-coinage heresy. New Jersey has been safely Democratic, with one or two conspicuous exceptions, for nearly half a century, and Connecticut and New York have been in the Democratic column more than half of the time since the close of the war, but they will never be Democratic again while the party inscribes a dishonest dollar upon its banners. Whatever the feelings and opinions of individual members of the party may be, the Democrats of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut have taken the only possible course to swing those States back into the Democratic column, either this year or any year in the future."—*The Times (Ind.), Philadelphia.*

Divided Democrats.—"So the fight is to be between Roosevelt and Van Wyck, and the odds are in favor of the former, we presume. For six or seven years past the Republicans have been having pretty much their own way in the State of New York. They have been united, while we have been divided. They have played their cards well, while the Democrats have played theirs miserably. Yet, in the face of the record of recent years, and notwithstanding the undoubted popularity of Colonel Roosevelt, Van Wyck may possibly prove to be a winner. The Raines law has weakened the Republicans. And tho Roosevelt enters the campaign as a conquering hero, the exposure of his tax-dodging can not but injure him."—*The Dispatch (Dem.), Richmond.*

Not Safe to Prophesy.—"Except a certain small faction that is determined to nominate another ticket and indorse the silver issue, the Democracy of New York goes before the voters with nothing to offer except an abnormal hankering for jobs. This seems to be Mr. Croker's idea of a political campaign, and as Mr. Croker has been tolerably successful in the past it is rather too early to predict the defeat of his ticket. In any Northern State except New York it would not stand one chance in one thousand of being elected; but it is never safe to venture prophecies on the outcome of a New York election. Mr. Croker tries to give the people of that State what they want, and they are as liable to like the sort of stuff he dished out yesterday as they are to dislike it."—*The Tribune (Rep.), Detroit.*

Another Schism.—"The Silver Democrats of New York met yesterday and nominated a state ticket, with young Henry George at its head. This time it is the silver men that are the 'bolters,' for the regular organization is in the hands of the men who repudiated the Chicago platform. The convention of yesterday reaffirmed that platform in its entirety. It is clear that the Democratic Party is going to have a great deal of trouble with the silver question, and it will deserve it all. When a great political organization allows its national convention to be stampeded and captured by a lot of fanatics, and permits itself to be committed to the wildest political heresies, it must expect to suffer for years from the consequences of its own folly. Two years ago it deliberately drove out of its ranks men who had been prominent in its councils for years, and who had given it character and standing. In their places it received into fellowship Silver Republicans, Populists, Anarchists—men in whom the people have no confidence. It will take the party a long time to recover from the self-inflicted injury of 1896. The revolt against the Bryan leadership throughout the East will provoke a bitter contest for the control of the national organization. No matter which side wins, the party will be seriously weakened by the struggle."—*The News (Ind.), Indianapolis.*



THOMAS F. BAYARD.

DEATH OF THOMAS F. BAYARD.

THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD, ambassador to England during Cleveland's administration, died at Dedham, Mass., on September 28. Mr. Bayard had been ill since the middle of August. His illness and death have brought out expressions of appreciation and respect from many noted men and women, including Queen Victoria, to whose court he was the first American ambassador, Henry Irving, President McKinley, ex-President Cleveland, and others.

Mr. Bayard was born in Wilmington, Del., in 1828. Altho destined for a business career, he turned to the law and was admitted to the bar in 1851. His father's election to the United States Senate threw upon the son's shoulders the bulk of the large law practise which the elder Bayard had established. He took an active share in politics, and was soon recognized as one of the rising young men of the Democratic Party. When the war broke out both the Bayards, tho avowed believers in states rights, opposed secession, and it was largely through their efforts that Delaware did not join the Confederacy. Father and son were elected to the national Senate by the same legislature on the same day in 1869. Thomas F. Bayard gradually rose to be the acknowledged leader of his party, and, in 1872, was looked upon as its "logical candidate" for the Presidency, and would probably have been selected but for the relative unimportance of his State. He served on the Electoral commission which decided the disputed election between Hayes and Tilden. In 1880 and 1884 he was a formidable rival of the successful Democratic candidates, and, when Mr. Cleveland was elected, he appointed Mr. Bayard his Secretary of State. During his term as Secretary, he dealt successfully, sometimes brilliantly, with a number of difficult problems, among which may be mentioned the famous fisheries treaty with England. In 1893 he was made our first ambassador to the court of St. James, where he was very popular and much respected. Mr. Bayard was criticized for carrying his regard for England to an extent that seemed like depreciation of his own country. Indeed, a speech made by him at London, in 1897, called forth a rebuke from Secretary of State Olney. His general conduct in England, however, is recognized as having done much to bring about the cordial understanding which now exists between the two peoples. Mr. Bayard himself is conceded by all, of whatever party, to have been a typical American gentleman and a statesman of unblemished reputation and singular purity

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of aims. We quote a few of the representative newspaper comments on his death:

An Early Exponent of "Americanism."—"It was the peculiar destiny of Mr. Bayard to stand at one time, and at the time when he occupied the highest political station to which he ever attained, as the advance representative and extreme outpost of that national sentiment which is now universally recognized as Americanism. The circumstance is curious, and we do not believe that it will be noted by many of his biographers until their attention has been called to it; yet such is the fact. In spite of his political education and creed, against all that might naturally be expected of the last of the Delaware Bayards, the born champion of state sovereignty and the bred enemy of federal aggrandizement, as Secretary of State at the beginning of Mr. Cleveland's first term Mr. Bayard was the foremost jingo in the United States, and the pioneer of American expansion in the Pacific. Mr. Blaine himself in that office could not have written stronger or more stalwartly American instructions to Consul-General Sewall at Apia regarding the necessity of maintaining our interests in Samoa, under the Steinberger concession, and of resisting the aggressions of Germany or England or any other competing power. There was war in the situation; and, indeed, we did come nearer to the edge of war at that time than most people understand; but Mr. Bayard's position, both in his instructions to his representative at Apia, a young man who took his Americanism seriously, and in his correspondence with the authorities of Downing Street on the same subject, was patriotic and uncompromising. The episode, unfortunately for Mr. Bayard's lasting fame, soon closed, so far as he was concerned, and we refer to it now merely to record the surprising fact that in 1885 and during part of 1886 the principal jingo and expansionist in the United States Government was Thomas Francis Bayard, Democrat, of Delaware."—*The Sun* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

A Life Without Reproach.—"Mr. Bayard's life was without reproach. His character was stainless. He leaves to his country, to his State, and to his kindred a spotless name. He was a fine type of American statesmanship. His ideals of public life were of the very best, and few Americans in public station have realized them so faithfully as he has realized them throughout a long official life. In one of his college addresses he drew the portrait of his ideal of a public man. He would have him observe honor and possess a 'delicate pride in his private and public conduct, and the moral influence to be obtained by dignified self-respect, intelligence, and high personal integrity.' In these terms Mr. Bayard unconsciously, but photographically, produced a portraiture of his own personality."—*The Public Ledger* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Philadelphia.*

His Popularity in England.—"The diplomatic career of Mr. Bayard presents a curious study. It made him more popular in England than he was in his own country. He was a seeker for British approbation—not selfishly nor from any base motive, but because he sincerely believed that he was promoting the welfare of his own land—and his efforts in that direction frequently exposed him to ridicule and criticism on both sides of the Atlantic. But his social manner, his culture, his gentleness, his personal purity, and his unfailing kindliness were so dominant in his character that even his failings leaned to virtue's side, and he will be written down as a noble type of the American gentleman."—*The Mail and Express* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

"A Bayard of Delaware Solely."—"The fondest of his friends, looking back to the year 1884, when his Presidential aspirations, with those of so many other Democratic leaders, were quenched by the Cleveland accident, must and will admit that the Senator Bayard of that time was a much greater man than the Secretary Bayard who left the State Department in 1889, and a prodigy of statesmanship compared with the Ambassador Bayard who retired in practically complete discredit from the English mission a year and a half ago. In this curious shrinkage of repute Mr. Bayard was by no means the victim of circumstances. He followed the law of his being and of his training. He could be dignified, almost stately; lucid, almost broad, in the representation of a State in the Senate or the advocacy of a party upon the stump. But the singular defect of his character from the beginning to the end of his career, from his Dover speech to his Edinburgh address, was his entire inability to grasp the meaning of the word nation. That which he could not realize he, of course, could not represent. Hence his feeble management of the Department of State, culminating in the legacy of confusion and diplomatic disadvantage left to Mr. Blaine in the Samoan affair; hence his astounding tirade against the economic institution which a great majority of his countrymen had adopted as peculiarly their own; hence, in the Venezuelan affair, his frantic opposition to and practical betrayal of the policy of the Administration which he represented at the court of St. James's. Ever a Bayard of Delaware solely, he was unable to entertain the sentiment of pride of country felt by every American conscious of citizenship of the United States, and which has received its extreme and perhaps extravagant formulation in Decatur's toast of 'right or wrong.'"—*The Press* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

"A Tower of Strength on the Side of Honest Money."—"From the first appearance of the greenback or soft-money movement he was a tower of strength on the side of honest money and the preservation of the public credit. His speeches against inflation in the issue of 1874, when a majority of both Houses of Congress sought to commit the Government to the enlargement of an irredeemable and depreciated paper currency in time of peace, were exceedingly able. But for him the soft-money flood would have overwhelmed the Democracy far sooner than it did. Indeed, it is safe to say that without the influence which he exerted, it is probable that no Democrat would have held the office of President from 1861 until the present time. This seems like a sweeping statement, but we believe we do not exaggerate the influence of Mr. Bayard upon the party and upon the public opinion of the country not bounded by party lines. He was a great educational power in our politics. This gave him a prestige with the professional educators of the country and with the students of the higher institutions of learning. He was a favorite orator at the colleges and universities of the country, and he had a marvelous capacity for elaborate discourse, in which the tone of lofty patriotism was always dominant."—*The Times* (*Dem.*), *Hartford.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

ANY State which would decline to claim Colonel Roosevelt as a citizen when it had the chance ought to have the worst governor it is possible to find.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

SATISFIED.—Said a Hibernian soldier the other day, who has a grievance against Secretary Alger: "Begorry, they wuddn't git me in the army agin if they war goin' to free ould Ireland!"—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

A RELIC.—"You didn't bring me home a single relic," pouted the sweet thing.

"My dear," replied her soldier lover, "I brought you myself. There is nothing left of me but a relic."—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

SECRETARY OF WAR ALGER: "What are you all looking at me for? They ain't my chickens." —*The Tribune, Minneapolis.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

FROUDE'S BRILLIANT GIFTS AND SERIOUS SHORTCOMINGS.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON could not be much more severe than he is on Froude as a historian; and he could not be much more complimentary than he is of Froude as a writer. The sum of his criticism (*Nineteenth Century*, September) is that Froude wrote historical falsehood with such glowing vitality that the English world prefers to remember it and to forget the sober historical truth narrated by a dozen of other English historians.

Froude's effort, as also Macaulay's, was to combine the historical methods of the old and new schools. The old school, led by Hume, Robertson, Voltaire, Gibbon, aimed to give, in artistic fashion, a complete picture of an epoch. The historians of this century, under the influence of Ranke in Germany, Guizot in France, and Sir Henry Ellis in England, have devoted themselves to original research and precision of detail rather than to eloquent narrative. Froude in combining the two methods has displayed fatal defects as historian. Besides being the defender of a cause and a man, he was incapable of weighing evidence and was prone to misquote documents and misconceive language. He does not therefore properly belong to the modern school of historians and can lay no claim to scientific research and exhaustive learning. Critics of the modern school have come to regard him as a great writer, but not a great historian.

In speaking of the proper form of historical narrative, Mr. Harrison speaks of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall" as a model. Truth of proportion is far more important than accuracy of detail. Details may be carried to confusion and the reader wearied of this deadly sin of the learned. Froude was singularly clear. As a master of clear, vivid, epical narration, he stands above all his contemporaries. There is not even in Macaulay's history, we are told, any scene so splendid as Froude's description of the fight in the Channel with the Armada.

But one can never be certain that Froude has got hold of his facts by the right end. He does not always falsify the record, but one can not be too certain that he has not a slippery witness in the box. His great gift of proportion, his artistic balance of line and color, is so complete that, whatever his shortcomings, he holds his own with the great masters of historic literature.

As a historian, he was no more than a charlatan. His blunders and misquotations, serious as they are, are not so serious as his want of philosophical perception. He disclaims the philosophy of human affairs. He actually denied that man was capable of understanding the causes of events and the conduct of society. He thought it was an impertinence to Providence to inquire into such causes. He held that the most perfect English history was the historical plays of Shakespeare. Mr. Harrison continues:

"Here we come down to the root of Froude's shortcomings as a historian. Pictorial effect, the dramatic elements of character, are always to him first and foremost. They are first and foremost to the poet; and they ought to be. The dramatist is bound to heighten the lights of his leading characters, and to throw the lesser characters into a certain shade. The long labor of preparation, the slow evolutions of change, the infinite complexity of circumstance—all this the poet or the dramatist condenses into a few telling passages and rapid dialogs. His Achilles never rests, but is ever stormy, ruthless, self-willed; his Medea is ever proud and unbending; his Ino is all tears; his Orestes all groans. And so every character of the drama must be kept in its dramatic place and held rigidly to its type. 'Macbeth' is a grand tragedy; but, as to its being perfect history, even if every word in the play be literally true, were Duncan, Banquo, and Macduff the mere foils to the ambitious murderer, if we had their authentic history? The poet has to conceive spirit-stirring images and eminent natures in sensational conditions. The historian has to trace out a multitude of involved facts, and to describe the intricacies and evolutions of subtle causes and contradictory natures."

No historian was fuller of theories than Froude. With almost every great event or great personage that he touched, he set out to prove a preconceived theory. He occupies whole chapters to prove that Henry VIII. was a benevolent king, and tho he has succeeded in convincing Englishmen that Henry VIII. was not a melodramatic Bluebeard of popular legends, but a king like the monarchs and rulers of their own age, he has not convinced scholars or the public that Henry was a noble, wise, and virtuous ruler. He has made it difficult to believe that Anne Boleyn or the Seymours or Mary Tudor or Mary Stuart were saints, patriots, or martyrs; but he has not convinced the public that the reformation of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. was an unqualified blessing. Nor has he convinced us that "Good Queen Bess" was devoid of greatness.

Mr. Harrison closes thus:

"The world will read him as it reads Pope's 'Homer.' Pope's 'Iliad' is not Homer's 'Iliad'; but it is a splendid bit of versification. Froude's 'History of England' is far from being trustworthy; but it is a fine composition which, if it has not the monumental veracity of Thucydides, has much of the pictorial charm of Herodotus and Livy."

A FAMOUS CUBAN VIOLINIST.

IN Cuba's infrequent breathing spells between insurrections, some few of her sons, it seems, have devoted themselves to the gentler arts of letters and music. One of the most famous of Cuban instrumentalists was José Domingo Bourquet. Bourquet was born in Havana in 1821, of wealthy and refined parents, who wished to educate him for the law. But José had a musical soul, and his great ambition was to go to Paris and study the violin with some master. So he ran away to the French capital, taking with him a beautiful Guarnerius, which was one of the family treasures. A Cuban lady, Ysable C. de Salazar, thus describes (in *The American Art Journal*) his reception by the French teachers and tells a little about his subsequent career:

"Arrived at the land of his dreams, young Bourquet's first thought was to secure a good violin teacher, aided by friends who knew something of the matter. He was soon introduced to the renowned violinist of the French school, M. Baillot, who expressed his desire to hear him before making any arrangements. He played one of those selections that had won him so much success, to which M. Baillot listened most attentively, and when he finished, addressed him without the least feeling of remorse: 'Young man, you don't know anything, you will have to start from the beginning if you want me to teach you, and even try to forget every bit of the trashy work you have done.'

"Many young students have heard this same speech. How many hearts have been cruelly broken in that way? Only God knows! It was too much for the passionate young man who had enough control of his feelings while in the presence of the cruel old man, but gave vent to his rage on arriving at his room, where he broke to pieces his beautiful Guarnerius, that could never be fixed again. As he could afford to get another violin, and encouraged by his friends, he was heard shortly after by the famous Belgian master, M. Andres Robbrerechts, who declared that if young Bourquet could play in that broad style, and had achieved so much almost alone, he was a born musician and a genial violinist. Under the guidance of this sensible man, who became deeply attached to his pupil and took a warm interest in him, the young student was declared only two years after a great violinist by all the audiences that heard him in Europe and America. He was great on the concert platform as a soloist, and still greater in the stand of the chamber-music répertoire, as he had a preference for the classics. Quality and quantity of tone, finesse, power, versatility, depth, all these advantages were within his reach, thus enabling him to enrapture his audiences always.

"He retired to Havana in the fulness of his talent, and maybe

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it would have been better for his talent and his fame if he had been a poor man.

"He died in Havana on the 6th of April, 1875, when he had only reached the age of fifty-three years."

WHAT AMERICA HAS DONE FOR THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

AMERICA is with England an equal partner in the English language and has done her share to promote its growth and development, so Mr. William Archer declares in an article on the subject of "America and the English Language" in *The Pall Mall Magazine* (October).

Mr. Archer says the term "the mother-country," as used to describe England's relation to America, has done a great deal to beget and perpetuate confusion of thought. The America of to-day is not the daughter of England of to-day. They are both daughters and co-heiresses of England of the past, and especially, we may say, of seventeenth-century England. America revolted against England of that day. England, too, revolted against herself of that day, and the revolt, tho a bloodless one, has been none the less complete. England makes a serious mistake id regarding herself in the superior place of parenthood. If mother at all, she can be no more than "stepmother," as Lowell called her, and she can not be justly entitled even to that place.

In essence we are one commonwealth, and the greatest wealth we possess is our common past and its symbol and monument our common language. We misunderstand because we understand each other, and it would be uncalled-for pessimism to doubt that understanding will always carry the day. Any one who would have predicted at the time of the Revolution that American and English would remain the same tongue, would have been a bold prophet. Yet the English Bible and the whole body of English literature have preserved the unity of the language of the two peoples. If there had been bitter political recrimination between the two peoples during the present century, that might conceivably have led the Americans to differentiate their speech from English as Norwegians at this moment are differentiating theirs from the Danish. But, instead, the English language in America has readily absorbed all newcomers, and in the mean time the Atlantic has been practically wiped out. The result is that the English language is unique among the tongues of the earth. It is unique in two dimensions—in altitude and expanse. It soars to the highest heights of human utterance, and it covers an unparalleled area of the earth's surface. It is the most precious heirloom of our race, but, says Mr. Archer, we islanders [of England] must not talk as if we held it in fee simple and allowed our transatlantic kinsmen merely a conditional usufruct of it. Their property in it is as complete and as indefeasible as ours, and we should rejoice to accept their aid in the conservation and renovation of this superb and priceless heritage.

Mr. Archer reproaches his countrymen for so long holding to the conviction that America could not produce any great literature. When the Americans cast off their allegiance to George III., it is true they did not cast off their allegiance to Chaucer and Shakespeare and Milton; and for this they have been held up to the world as imitators. Whitman broke away from tradition and holds a place in the literature of the English language somewhat like that of Blake, and has produced as much effect in England as in America. But the charge of feeble imitation against other great American writers is groundless. It is not only the abstract merit of American literature, tho that is very high, but its Americanism that gives it its great value among Englishmen. America has produced one cosmopolitan author—Poe—who has made a deeper impress upon literature outside of the English-speaking countries than any other writer of the century with the exception of Byron. Poe's pure intelligence raised him above nationalism and local color; but for all that he was of a characteristically American type. He was always solving problems. He was the Edison of romance.

Mr. Archer continues:

"As for the other great writers of America, what can be more patent than their Americanism? Speaking only, for the present, of those who have joined the majority, I would name two who seem to me to stand with Poe in the very front rank of original genius. They are Emerson, that starlike spirit, dwelling in a serener ether than ours, which, tho we may never attain, it is yet a refreshment to look up to; and Hawthorne, not perhaps the greatest romancer in the English tongue, but certainly the purest artist in that sphere of fiction. Now, it is a mere truism to say that each of these men was, in his way, a typical product of New England, inconceivable as the offspring of any other soil in the world. Emerson, it has been said not without truth, was the first of the American humorists, carrying into metaphysics that gift of realistic vision and inspired hyperbole which has somehow been grafted upon the Anglo-Saxon character by the conditions of American life. As for Hawthorne, tho he has felt and reproduced the physical charm of Rome more subtly than any other artist, his genius drew at once its strength and its delicacy from his Puritan ancestry and environment. To realize how intimately he smacks of the soil, we have but to think of that marvelous scene in 'The Blithedale Romance,' the search for Zenobia's body. From what does it derive its peculiar quality, its haunting savor? Simply from the presence of Silas Foster, that delightful incarnation of the New England yeoman. 'If I thought anything had happened to Zenobia, I should feel kind o' sorrowful,' said the grim Silas; and there never was a speech more dramatically true, or, in its context, more bitterly pathetic.

"Even while English critics were proving that there could be no such thing as an American literature, Washington Irving and Fenimore Cooper were laying its foundations on a thoroughly American basis. Irving was none the less American for loving the picturesque traditions of his English ancestry; Cooper, a gallant and fertile genius, did his country and our language an inestimable service by adding a whole group of specifically American figures to the deathless aristocracy of the realms of romance. Then, in the generation which has just passed away, we have such men as Thoreau, racy of his native soil; Longfellow, in his day and way the chief interpreter of America to England; Whittier, the poet of Quaker Pennsylvania, as Longfellow was the poet of Puritan Massachusetts; Lowell, courtly, cultured, cosmopolitan, and yet the creator of Hosea Biglow; Holmes, as American in his humor as Lamb was English, who justly ranks with Lamb and Goldsmith among the personally best-beloved writers of the English tongue. Prescott in the sphere of history paralleled the achievement of Cooper in fiction by giving literary form to the romance of the New World; while Motley was inspired (too ardently, perhaps) by the spirit of free America in writing the great epic of religious and political freedom in Europe. Finally, it must not be forgotten that in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' a tragically American production, Mrs. Beecher Stowe added to the literature of the English language the most potent, the most dynamic, pamphlet ever hurled into the arena of national life.

"Of all that a host of living Americans are doing for the literature of our common tongue, it is impossible to speak adequately, and it would be impertinent to speak perfunctorily. Not the Americanism merely, but the localism of the dominant school of fiction is its chief, and to my thinking its most valuable, characteristic. Every region of the republic, one might almost say every State, has its interpreter, and generally a very able one; for example, Miss Wilkins in the North, Miss Murfree in the Middle States, and Mr. Cable in the South. And I can not deny myself the pleasure of expressing my conviction that if a work of incontestable genius has been issued in the English language during the past quarter of a century, it is that brilliant romance of the great rivers, 'The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn.'

"We are apt in England to class as an 'Americanism' every unfamiliar, or too familiar, locution which we do not happen to like. As a matter of fact there is a pretty lively interchange between the two countries of slipshod and vulgar 'journalese'; and as the picturesque reporter is a greater power in America than he is with us, we perhaps import more than we export of this particular commodity. But there can be no rational doubt, I think,

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that the English language has gained, and is gaining, enormously by its expansion over the American continent. The prime function of a language, after all, is to interpret the 'form and pressure' of life—the experience, knowledge, thought, emotion, and aspiration of the race which employs it. This being so, the more tap-roots a language sends down into the soil of life, and the more varied the strata of human experience from which it draws its nourishment, whether of vocabulary or idiom, the more perfect will be its potentialities as a medium of expression. We must be careful, it is true, to keep the organs healthy, to guard against disintegration of tissue; but to that duty American writers are quite as keenly alive as we. It is not a source of weakness but of power and vitality to the English language that it should embrace a greater variety of dialects than any other civilized tongue. A new language, says the proverb, is a new sense; but a multiplicity of dialects means, for the possessors of the main language, an enlargement of the pleasures of the linguistic sense without the fatigue of learning a totally new grammar and vocabulary. So long as there is a potent literary tradition keeping the core of the language one and invisible, vernacular variations can only tend, in virtue of the survival of the fittest, to promote the abundance, suppleness, and nicety of adaptation of the language as a literary instrument. The English language is no mere historic monument, like Westminster Abbey, to be religiously preserved as a relic of the past, and reverenced as the burial-place of a bygone breed of giants. It is a living organism, ceaselessly busied, like any other organism, in the processes of assimilation and excretion. It has before it, we may fairly hope, a future still greater than its glorious past. And the greatness of that future will greatly depend on the harmonious interplay of spiritual forces throughout the American republic and the British empire.

"The Anglo-Saxon race has done, and is doing, more than any other people to undo the mischief wrought at the Tower of Babel; and unless its sister commonwealths act toward each other with inconceivable and unpardonable folly, it will doubtless find in this fact its glory and its strength. What we want, and what I believe we are gradually attaining, is not political reunion or formal alliance, but simply a realization that each is indispensable, if not to the prosperity, at least to the greatness, of the other. We want, not so much a 'union of hearts' as a union of imaginations. An idea, an attitude of mind, is stronger than all the treaties ever signed, sealed, and delivered. And we may perhaps indicate, however roughly and inadequately, the idea which is growing on both sides of the Atlantic, if we say that America requires England to complete her past, and England requires America to crown her future."

THE LATEST NOVEL BY HENRY JAMES.

"IN the Cage" is its title, and the story is about a young lady who spends "in framed and wired confinement the life of a guinea-pig or a magpie." This may suggest something dramatic, like Dreyfus, for instance, in the reputed iron cage on the Isle du Diable. But the suggestion would be very misleading. The London *Standard* thus sketches the plot:

"In short, a young lady in a telegraph-office whose function is to sit there with two young men—the other telegraphist and the counter clerk—to mind the "sounder," which was always going, to dole out stamps and postal orders, weigh letters, answer stupid questions, give difficult change, and, more than anything else, count words as numberless as the sands of the sea, the words of the telegram thrust, from morning to night, through the gap left in the high lattice.' The post-office, it should be said, is at a grocery shop in Mayfair—we think we could put our finger on it, but that is a detail. The interest centers in the young lady, tho not in her personal history, for whatever her imagination with regard to others may be, concerning herself she keeps a cool, clear head, and even when romantic possibilities might well suggest themselves to her, can never be said to swerve from her well-considered, but by no means enthralling, engagement to Mr. Mudge. Her speculations concerning certain messages handed in to her, the romance she weaves around them, her eagerness and sympathy, her desire to follow out and to help the lives of which, in briefest words, she gets some vivid glimpses, are all so admirably imagined that she becomes interesting to the reader simply through her mental attitude toward persons with whom the story is little, and that little somewhat hazily, concerned, who nevertheless are yet more interesting than herself."

"It is a part of the truth of the book," says *The Daily Mail* critic—

"that the atmosphere of it is as close and confined as that of the 'cage' from which it takes its title. To read it is to have the impression that you are peering with strained intentness at some very small object. Often the sentences are involved. Mr. James has not quite the sharpness of style of his fellow analyst, Mr. Meredith. But the skill of the whole thing is unmistakable and compelling. It is luminous too. Mr. James's rare method surrounds the commonest things—even hams and cheeses—with a glamour of originality. A certain sort of readers will detest this book. But there is another sort that will admire it enthusiastically and draw culture from it."

The London *Spectator* coldly says:

"To render justice to this minute and ignoble episode, Mr. James has employed that portentous engine of style which in his recent books has reached the dimensions of a literary monstrosity. Take, for example, the following appalling sentence:

" 'Mrs. Jordan was ten years the older, but her young friend was struck with the smaller difference this now made: it had counted otherwise at the time when, much more as a friend of her mother's, the bereaved lady, without a penny of provision, and with stop-gaps, like their own, all gone, had, across the sordid landing on which the opposite doors of the pair of scared miseries opened and to which they were bewilderedly bolted, borrowed coals and umbrellas that were repaid in potatoes and postage-stamps.'

"We hope that no examination candidate may ever be condemned to analyze the foregoing paragraph. To read it would be sufficient penance for the most indolent of reviewers."

The London *Outlook* speaks of Mr. James as the inventor of a new thing—the novel of Innuendo, of which "What Maisie Knew" and "In the Cage" are examples.

A GROUP OF FAMOUS AMERICAN SCULPTORS.

NO branch of art has had a more uphill road in America than sculpture, for the reason that, more than any other art, it has detached itself from European tradition. Such is the explanation given by Theodore Dreiser, in the New York *Times*.

Mr. Dreiser gives sketches of the following American sculptors: Ward, French, Bartlett, Hartley, Rogers, Bitter, and Bissell. They represent in a measure separate phases of sculpture, Bitter's work, for instance, being decorative, Hartley's belonging to the ideal class. We get the following concerning Mr. Ward:

"Among the foremost of our American sculptors is J. Q. A. Ward, a man whose striking sculptural conceptions are perfectly familiar to New Yorkers. Those who have ever visited Wall Street have of course looked upon Mr. Ward's statue of Washington. The fine statue of Shakespeare in Central Park and that of Conkling in Madison Square are his work, as are a number of others in the city's public institutions.

"Mr. Ward is the oldest working sculptor in the United States, and is often referred to as the 'father' of the sculptors of the present day. He was born in Urbana, Ohio, in 1830, where he remained until his twenty-first year. During the time he had gone through the common and high schools and taken up the study of medicine, but upon attaining his majority he decided that his art inclinations were more important, and therefore went to study with H. K. Brown, a sculptor of some note at that time. With him he studied for some six years, and then moved East, stopping in Washington for a few years, but eventually, in 1861, opening a studio in New York.

"He had by this time achieved a marked degree of success, and his career was from then on one of renown and prosperity. In 1874 he was made president of the National Academy of Design, and has since attained to various honorary distinctions in the world of art. He has produced about twenty-five public statues, and altho he is now in his sixty-eighth year the productions of his

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later years appeal with undiminished force to art lovers. His is one of the most elegantly equipped studios in the New World, and among artists his popularity is great and secure."

The following facts are furnished concerning Mr. French:

"Altho a much younger man, Daniel C. French ranks with Ward in the world of art—a sculptor whose statue of Herodotus and of that typifying History, now in the Congressional Library at Washington, have only recently been widely commented upon by both art and lay journals.

"Mr. French was born in Exeter, N. H., and is forty-eight years of age. He began his studies under Thomas Ball, the veteran sculptor, and at the age of twenty had already spent three years in Florence and Paris studying. At this time he modeled his well-known statue, 'The Minute Men,' which he presented to the city of Concord, and for which the city returned him a gift of $1,000. He then executed a portrait bust in relief of the sculptor John Millmore, which was given a place as a memorial in Forest Hill Cemetery, Boston. His next work was a statue of John Harvard for Harvard University, which he finished and took with him to Paris. There he exhibited it at the Salon, and was awarded a gold medal, the first ever presented to an American sculptor by the French Government. The work was then retransported to this country, and is now in possession of Harvard.

"Nearly all of the work done by Mr. French has been of more or less public importance, and his statues of ex-Secretary Cass of Michigan for Statuary Hall at the Capitol; Dr. Gallaudet, the first teacher of deaf-mutes; John Boyle O'Reilly and Rufus Choate for the city of Boston, have all been matters of public discussion at one time or another."

Karl Bitter is a native of Vienna, and early manifested genius for art; but he was forced to enter the army, where he quarreled with an officer and deserted. He finally made his way to America and lost no time in becoming a citizen. He began his art career here as a skilled laborer in decorating. In this capacity he entered into competition on the famous bronze doors for Trinity Church, New York, a presumption which was duly ridiculed by his fellow workmen. The prize was awarded to him, and it was recognized that the two sculptors who had divided this field between them would now have to look to their laurels. Mr. Dreiser adds:

"Two years later, when the decorations of the foremost building (Administration) at the World's Fair was assigned to this young sculptor by Messrs. Burnham and Hunt, this apprehension [of a new competitor] became a certainty. After the formidable task of completing more than twenty colossal groups within the specified time had been completed, and Mr. Bitter had returned to New York to establish himself in a suitable studio, the fickleness of fortune offered him a sublime revenge. His former superior officer and persecutor in the Austrian army one day knocked at his door and humbly begged for work, having in some way come to grief. The sculptor, after hearing his pitiful tale, employed him as his man-servant, and thus the initiates of the artist's friends beheld for several years the spectacle of the former bully and tormentor serving him he had maltreated of yore.

"Mr. Bitter's works are now conspicuous in New York and Philadelphia, the chief one being an immense terra-cotta pediment with colossal figures, allegorizing steam power, stretching across the entire breadth of a street. Another is an immense terra-cotta panel presenting Transportation, which is the chief feature of the Broad Street station, Philadelphia."

A sketch of Mr. Rogers has recently appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST, and Mr. Dreiser has nothing new to add. Of Mr. Hartley and Mr. Bartlett he says:

"Mr. Hartley's fame is largely due to his ideal subjects in clay, one of which, entitled 'The Whirlwind,' created no end of public discussion in 1878. This remarkable work, the personification of the whirlwind, was first exhibited in 1878, the year in which Mr. Hartley was made an associate of the Academy of Design. This beautiful nude figure of a woman, involved in whirls of drapery, appears to spin in perfect poise, in a pillar of cloud. The criticism which it aroused was due to a certain feeling that action is not permissible in sculpture. Mr. Hartley's works are exceedingly numerous, and include the statue of Ericsson, which graces Battery Park, and a splendid statue of Daguerre, in Washington.

"Of the younger sculptors none has exhibited more evidence of genius or risen more rapidly into artistic favor than Paul Bartlett, who hails from Boston, but for the past nine years has had his studio in Paris. Mr. Bartlett is now completing the fourth of a series of historical characters, which belong in the great rotunda of the new Congressional Library. The arrival in this country last August of the second of this series, a statue of Columbus, to be cast in bronze in New York, was an event much discussed at the time. Mr. Bartlett is only thirty-five years of age, but his talent is mature, and his knowledge of bronzes and bronze casting is something awesome. At the last Paris Salon a number of his small bronzes were assigned a case to themselves and shared equally with those of MacMonnies, who also exhibited."

The career of George F. Bissell is particularly interesting. He was born in Connecticut in 1839. Years later, while working on a soldiers' monument in his father's marble-yard at Poughkeepsie, he received his first inspiration as a sculptor. No statue was required for this monument, and Mr. Bissell's idea was to drape a flag over a shaft, and loop a sword over the side. We quote again:

"He knew nothing of clay or modeling from it, and so went at it in what he conceived the natural method, which was to first build a shaft of wood, actual size, fasten a real sword to one side, and drape a flag over both appropriately. From this model he carved into marble direct, and the result was the subject of much local comment and praise.

"Not long after there was a call in Poughkeepsie for a life-size marble statue of a fireman, and a competition was had for this important work, in which the young artist came off victorious. He immediately came to New York to inquire of a sculptor the manner of going about building a frame to carry clay, and so on. When he had learned this he returned, divided off a portion of the shop with curtains, employed the most shapely of the sawmill hands as a model, first in the nude, then in a fireman's costume, and the result was a real work of art.

"With this his fame began to spread, and after completing a soldiers' monument in marble at Schenectady and another in granite at Colchester, Conn., he decided to visit Europe, which he did, spending six months studying in the studios of Paris and Rome, and drawing from the nude and the marbles in the Vatican.

"On his return he obtained commissions for a soldiers' monument in bronze to be erected at Waterbury, Conn., and also a portrait statue of Col. John T. Chatfield. In order to do these correctly he revisited Paris, devoting three years to study and their completion. On his return he modeled a statue of General Gates for the Saratoga Battle Monument, with which his reputation was fairly made. Since then Mr. Bissell's works have been both numerous and important, including as they do a statue of Lincoln, which crowns the soldiers' monument at Edinburgh, Scotland."

NOTES.

THE recent letter of Björnson to Zola, which was translated in most of the European journals, was handled with extreme severity by a critic in that vigorous literary paper, the Munich *Neueste Nachrichten*, so says *The Westminster Gazette*. Björnson brought an action in the law courts against the responsible editor of the *Neueste Nachrichten*. The judge ruled that the complaint of the great Scandinavian was unfounded, and that the critic had not in any degree exceeded the limits of literary freedom.

"SOME interesting facts as to the popularity of Zola's works are given by Mr. E. A. Vizetelly in the introduction which he contributes to what is practically a new English version of "The Future of the Rougons." Up to midsummer, 1897, there had been sold of the entire Rougon-Macquart series (which had begun in 1871) 1,421,000 copies. These were of the ordinary Charpentier editions of the French originals. By adding thereto several *éditions de luxe*, and the widely circulated popular illustrated editions of certain volumes, the total amounts roundly to 2,100,000."

INFORMATION is wanted in regard to "Carl Spencer," some of whose verse appeared in *The Independent* and in Harper's publications between 1860 and 1870. Two poems over his name appeared in a volume of religious poems entitled "The Shadow of the Rock," published in the '70's. One bears the name, "Living Waters," and begins, "There are some hearts like wells, green mossed and deep"; and the other, entitled "Submissive," begins, "God's right-hand angel, bright and calm." Any one who has information concerning the writer of these poems will confer a favor by communicating with the editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

DO PHYSICIANS KNOW TOO MUCH?

A CRY of indignation comes from a leading editorial writer in *The Hospital* (London, August 20) because, as he maintains, modern medicine is surfeited with knowledge. The writer is of the opinion that much learning has made the modern physician mad, or, still worse, has paralyzed him. He is also embarrassed by the richness of the *materia medica* that is annually poured out upon him by the manufacturing chemist. So he talks learnedly and experiments with his new drugs, but of practical experience with disease he has little. This seems decidedly a pessimistic view, but it is a view from a side upon which it may be worth while for both physician and patient to glance. Says the editor:

"The present writer has a grievance, a real, determined, angry grievance, against England, Germany, and America. These are the three countries which deluge medicine with physiology, good, bad, and indifferent, but mostly bad; which flood it with literature in the shape of medical books, with no soul of either science or practise in them, and which 'evolute' new remedies, not by the score, but by the thousand annually, not one of which in fifty is worth even so much as a second thought. The inevitable effect of all this upon the average minds in the profession is, either to suffocate and so to paralyze them with what appears to be new knowledge, or else to so disgust the practitioner that he makes up his mind never to read at all, and on no earthly consideration whatever to experiment with a new drug. Medicine, in short, is swamped, drowned, stifled, and paralyzed by innumerable exploiters within and without its ranks; exploiters whose only object is the shortest possible cut, not to fame and fortune, but to notoriety and pelf. Now, all this has an exaggerated sound about it. But indeed and indeed, however exaggeratedly it sounds, it does not express one-tenth part of the miserable truth. The steady practitioner, whose aim is to supply his patients with the very best resources which the science of the times can afford, finds that about half his busy hours are spent in the brain-wearing, and what should be quite unnecessary, operation of separating the precious from the vile. And the vile is so very vile, and so overwhelmingly preponderant, that he almost wishes himself in the nether world, and permanently joined to the ranks of Sisyphus and Tantalus."

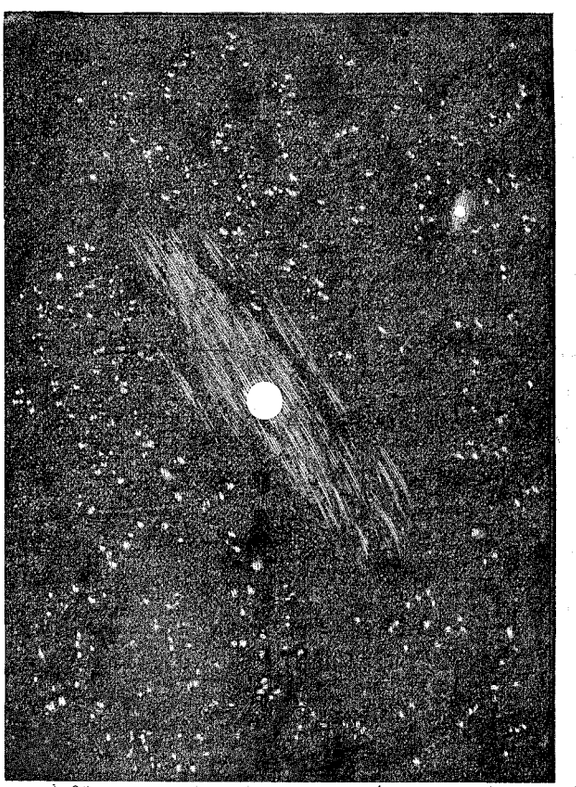
When he comes to look about for a remedy, our writer is still pessimistic; he concludes that none exists, save for the unusually strong in intellect. To quote further:

"And this is the reason: the profession is swamped with pedants; with persons in the consulting and special ranks who have a little money, no practise, and unlimited leisure; and these persons find their only consolation, the only salve of their disappointed self-love, in writing and reading all the rubbish which is annually poured out upon the profession, and so in persuading themselves that they are more learned and scientific than their better employed rivals. If it were not for the two or three thousand intolerable pedants in our ranks medical life would be worth living. As it is—well, a wise philosophy makes the best it can of the inevitable.

"For the strong, the mentally strong and resolute, there is, however, a remedy, even for so all-powerful a plague as the epidemic of medical books and new remedies. The strong have learnt, what all diligent students learn in time, the art of selection. They do not, and they will not, read the books and the papers of the exploiter, the pedant, and the notoriety-seeker. The study of a single page is generally quite sufficient to show what a book is made of. If it be pedantically expressed, if it be charged with a great show of learning, if it evinces a manifest anxiety to give the opinions of every other person, living or dead, who has ever written upon the same subject, then it is evident that it is a manufactured book. It is a pretty safe canon of literary criticism, especially of the medical order, that the book which gives publicity to everybody's opinion has no opinion of its own worth publishing. How much of other people's judgment did Lord Lister express when he was working out the antiseptic system of surgery and medicine? It was a frequent boast of the late Sir Andrew Clark, almost up to the time of his death, that he had 'never written a book.' What we need, almost more than anything else at the present moment in the medical profession, are two things: First, courageous independence of mind and judgment; and, secondly, a competent capacity for selection. Without these our practise has no rules, no certainty; it varies from day to day, and even from hour to hour; it is everywhere and it is nowhere. With them we shall daily place at the disposal of all our patients, if not the last new thing in drugs or the latest opinion in bacteriology, at least the best of the proved resources which the science of the time affords."

THE BIRTH OF A STAR.

THE great nebula in the constellation Andromeda gives evidence that a notable outburst is now taking place within it. This, it may be, is a step in the formation of a new star. This interesting event is described in the New York *Herald* (Septem-



MR. ROBERTS'S PHOTOGRAPH OF THE NEBULA OF ANDROMEDA,
Showing spot in center where star made its appearance in 1885, and where starlike appearance is at present.

ber 25) by Mary Proctor, who begins somewhat poetically as follows:

"Speeding across the depths of space at a rate that would encircle the earth more than seven times in a second, the celestial messenger 'Light' has arrived at the shores of our tiny isle in space with dire news from Starland. A great conflagration has taken place, and a starlike object is forming in the heart of one of the most wonderful of star cloudlets—viz., the nebula in Andromeda. . . . The news that has just reached us has been years on its way, altho our correspondent 'Light' has been traveling at the phenomenal rate of 186,330 miles a second. After traversing the billions and billions of miles of space that undoubtedly separate us from the great nebula, the message has finally reached us, and first attracted the attention of an astronomer at Pulkowa. He cabled the news to other astronomers, until within the short space of twenty-four hours it was known all over the world. Consequently, great excitement now prevails in the astronomical world, and further developments are eagerly awaited. . . . . .

"The nebula in Andromeda, in which the stellar conflagration has just taken place, was called in former times 'the transcend-

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ently beautiful queen of the nebulæ,' but its marvelous structure was never clearly made known to us until the camera pictured it for us on the photographic plate. Examining the first successful photograph made by Dr. Roberts in the year 1885, we can see more detail there than the keenest eye could detect with the finest telescope ever made. . . . . .

"Here is a vast cloud of luminous gas, the material from which stars and solar systems like our own are being made. Each star is a glowing solar system, and may exceed ours in size and splendor. In the very midst of this celestial Klondike, as it were, a new star has suddenly blazed forth and made its presence known to us. . . . . .

"This is not the first time such an event has taken place, for in August, 1885, a star made its appearance in the central part of this great nebula. It slowly gained in brilliancy, being clearly and sharply defined, but in a few months it faded away into invisibility. At the time of its appearance doubts arose as to whether the new star could actually claim relationship with the parent nebula or whether it might not happen to occupy a position exactly between our planet and the central part of the nebula, being in reality many millions of miles nearer. Yet such a coincidence would scarcely occur twice, and the fact that a star is again forming in the heart of the great nebula seems to suggest an undoubted physical connection between the nebula and the star. From the evidence obtained about this new or variable star (for most new stars are only stars which vary greatly in luster) we may be able to trace its lineage and claim for it a permanent home in the midst of one of the most remarkable star cloudlets in the heavens.

"New stars may be due to tremendous outbursts of glowing hydrogen or they may be faint stars increasing in brilliancy as they rush through the gaseous fields of space, just as meteors are kindled as they plunge into the atmosphere surrounding the earth. Meteors rub against every particle they meet on the way, and intense heat is produced, until they are melted and turned into vapor. We are then made aware of their presence by a glowing streak, seen for a brief moment and as rapidly vanishing. In the same way such a catastrophe, but on a larger scale, may have occurred in the central nucleus of the nebula in Andromeda, for, according to a theory adopted by Sir Norman Lockyer, all the heavenly bodies in the present state may have been formed by the condensation of swarms of meteors. Variable stars are probably still in this condition, and the constant clashing and collision between the particles of which they are composed raise them to a state of intense heat, until they glow with a brilliant light and earn for themselves the title of 'a new star.' In reality, they may have been glimmering with feeble light long before we detected their presence."

Miss Proctor calls attention to the fact that the apparent bursting forth of a new star has an interesting connection with the nebular theory of the universe, which supposes all the celestial bodies to be condensations from an original nebula, and looks upon existing nebulæ as composed of "world stuff" which will one day condense into new systems of suns and worlds. She goes on to say:

"Seen in this new light, the nebula in Andromeda would seem to be a vast system in process of formation. . . . Here is apparently a vast laboratory in which nature is engaged in adding new glories to the star depths. Many of the stars that are being molded, as it were, are in their infancy and sparkling with the buoyancy of youth; others have arrived at the sedateness of middle age, and are in the zenith of their glory, while a few are approaching 'the sere and yellow leaf,' their luster being dim and illumined only by fitful glimmerings before their final dissolution.

"May not this new star which as suddenly blazed out in luster be one of these glowing suns, passing through the earlier stages of its existence?

"In the course of immeasurable time we can see new worlds being created, glowing like the fiery planet Jupiter, finally to become planets ready for life, and having served their purpose slowly lose their fertility and reach the period of death now shown by the moon. Life has only existed for a comparatively brief period in our own solar system, and as we have no reason to consider our planet the only globe endowed with life in this vast universe, so we may surmise that millions of years hence the new star that has just flashed its message across the depths of space may be destined later on to be ruler over a planetary system of its own."

HYPNOTISM AND CRIME.

THE assertion that crime may be committed by proxy, by means of hypnotic control, which has already been made the basis of a good many interesting stories, and has even figured in some criminal cases in courts of justice, has lately been derided by experts. But in a leading editorial, it is maintained by *The Hospital* (September 17) that either this assertion is true or else many of the claims that have been made for hypnotism as a curative agent must fall with it. Says the writer:

"The power of hypnotism has to be admitted—has even to be claimed—if it is to maintain its position. Yet, on the other hand, if the hypnotists would gain the confidence of the public and of the medical profession, they are almost driven to maintain that the hypnotic state can not be made use of for criminal purposes. The task is a difficult one; nay, the contradiction is so obvious that we must be excused if we express our belief that it is impossible to prove that hypnotism is powerless for evil without, at the same time, undermining many of the claims which have been made in regard to its capacity for doing good.

"According to a certain school all hypnotism is suggestion. The attention is concentrated, a suggestion is made, it is acted upon automatically, and that is all. Nothing can be more simple. But those who adopt this view are bound to explain what is to prevent an immoral suggestion becoming as effective as an innocent or merely absurd one. It is said, of course, that no one will do an act which is contrary to his moral nature, and it is easy to believe that the habitual tendencies of the individual will still have considerable influence, even after the hypnotic state has been induced. That, however, hardly touches the question, for many people remain virtuous in deference to law rather than to moral nature, and we would like to know what safeguard there would be if crime were suggested to the habitual criminal."

In regard to the assertions of Dr. Milne Bramwell that volition is retained during hypnotism, that the testimony of hypnotized persons shows that when in the hypnotic state they know that they are hypnotized, and retain completely the sense of their personal identity and relationship with the outside world, and that, even in profoundly lethargic conditions, they resist suggestions displeasing to them, the writer makes the following reply:

"This may be so in regard to his cases, and we do not wish to speak too positively on the subject; but this much has to be remembered that if we admit that suggestion, as ordinarily practised, can influence not only action but belief, we must not be too ready to accept the statements of hypnotic subjects made while under hypnotic influence. Rather do we feel driven to go back to common knowledge of what has been done again and again in the most public manner, and to deduce from it what might occur. This point has been urged by Dr. Mercier with considerable force. He shows that the connection between hypnotism and crime would by no means be negatived even if it could be proved that it was impossible to induce a patient to commit a crime as a crime. 'The point is and the fear is,' he says, 'that a patient may be made to commit a crime which has been suggested to him as a purely innocent act. The common exhibition of the itinerant mesmerist is to make a patient eat a tallow candle on the suggestion that he is eating a stick of celery, or to drink soap and water under the suggestion that he is drinking beer. Why then might not a butcher cut the throat of a child under the suggestion that he is cutting the throat of a sheep? Why should he not be made to poleax a man under the suggestion that he is poleaxing a bullock? Or, to put a more probable and more practical case, why should not a man be induced to sign an important document under the suggestion that he was signing something of a totally different character and of no importance? We do not think that these questions have been answered. It certainly is no answer to show that certain individuals have retained throughout the hypnotic trance a certain degree of volition, and have been able to exercise a certain amount of discretion. What about eating the tallow candle? At the same time we are quite ready to admit that there is a good deal in hypnotism that is not easily explained by suggestion, and that it is possible that some of the therapeutic efficacy of the process may be due more to the psychological state induced than to the mere suggestions made by the

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hypnotizer. Dr. Bramwell, indeed, goes so far as to say that 'suggestion no more explains the phenomena of hypnotism than the crack of a pistol explains a boat-race. Both are simply signals—mere points of departure, and nothing more.' If that is so, might we not invent some other signal, and could we not find some other 'point of departure' from which to obtain the asserted benefits of hypnotism?"

WOMEN IN SCIENCE.

A COMPLETE treatment of this subject is to be found in a work by Rebière, "Les Femmes dans la Science," a second edition of which has just been published in Paris. In this edition Mr. Rebière has arranged in alphabetical order the names of all women who have publicly engaged in scientific work. From a brief *résumé* of this work by Senator Paolo Mantegazza, in *Nuova Antologia* (Rome), we take the following data:

Maria Agnesi, at least for the Italians, is the most illustrious among women scientists. It was she who was called the oracle of seven languages. She was born in 1718 of noble parents. Among the letters of De Brosses we find the following description of a visit made by him to Agnesi: I entered into a grand and beautiful apartment, where I found thirty persons of all European nationalities in a circle about Signora Agnesi, who was seated under a canopy with her sister. She is a girl eighteen or twenty years of age, neither plain nor beautiful, with a very sweet and simple air. The Count Bellini addressed a discourse in Latin to her, to which she responded with great vigor, continuing the discussion with him in the same language. She wrote a work on the theme that algebra and geometry are the only provinces of thought in which peace reigns. This was in two volumes, dedicated to Maria Theresa, and cost her ten years of work. It was for this that Pope Benedictus rewarded her by the gift of a rosary made of gems and a gold medal. Later he also called her as professor of mathematics to the University of Bologna. She afterward became a nun and died on the field of battle—that is, in her dear hospital—at the age of 81.

In 375, to Theon, professor of science in the celebrated school of Alexandria, a daughter was born. This was the distinguished Hypatia. It seems that in her early youth she went to Athens, where she attended the lessons of Plutarch the younger and his daughter Asclepigenia, who together directed the philosophical school. Leaving her country as a pupil, she returned as master, and the magistrates of Alexandria invited her to lecture in public. Later she taught mathematics and philosophy. She also taught geometry, algebra, astronomy, and several inventions are attributed to her, as the aerometer, planisphere, astrolabe, and the alembic. Her works were lost, but the historians attribute to her a commentary on the "Treatise on Conic Sections," by Apollonius; a commentary on the Arithmetic of Diophantus—the first algebraic works known; and an astronomical rule. No other woman has had greater glory. Beautiful, eloquent, with a voice which was called divine; honored, admired by all, Hypatia had many celebrated disciples, among them Synesius, who called her, "my benefactress, my sister, my mother." After the most luminous glory came the most ferocious torture. At that time Alexandria was torn by religious strife, and three rival religions contested the ground—Judaism, Paganism, and Christianity. In 415 she was dragged from her cart into the church of Cæsar, where she was stoned to death; then the poor limbs, lacerated and bleeding, were taken to Cinaron, the place of torture, where they were burned. We have no portrait of Hypatia, but all of us can imagine her with the luminous halo of a martyr to science.

Beside these two great stars, Hypatia and Agnesi, we can introduce a number of minor planets, all of whom revolved in the great heaven of mathematical and astronomical science. To Margaret Bryan, an English astronomer of the beginning of our century, we owe several works on astronomy, hydrostatics, etc.

Miss Clark is our contemporary. She was born in the south of Ireland, and is author of a "Popular History of Astronomy in the Nineteenth Century," which has already passed through several editions, and other astronomical works.

Maria Cunitz (1610-64), of Silesia, through her astronomical works published in 1650, merits her title of "the second Hypatia."

Sofia Germain, born at Paris in 1776, was said by Biot to be "probably the person of her sex who has most deeply penetrated into mathematics."

Caroline Herschel, sister of the great astronomer, passed entire nights with him observing the stars, aiding him most efficiently, and herself discovering comets. She died at the age of 98, in 1848.

Maria Margaret Kirch, born Winkelmann (1660-1720), the wife of the astronomer, continued his work after his death, studying the skies. She published an important work on the conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn, which took place in 1713.

Another illustrious woman astronomer is Dorothea Klumpke, born at San Francisco, who, after a splendid examination at the Sorbonne, became chief of the bureau for the photographic catalog of the stars. She is a worthy rival of the celebrated Sofia Kowalevski, born at Moscow in 1853, who was the author of several famous mathematical works, made important discoveries in the science of the calculus, and was professor in the University of Stockholm, where she died in 1891.

Madame Lepante, the Greek astronomer, calculated the annular eclipse of the sun which took place in 1764, for entire Europe. It was a woman, a Miss Maury, to whom we are indebted for the discovery of the periodic revolution of some of the fixed stars, observed by her for the first time in the observatory of Harvard College.

Maria Whitney was the pupil of the great astronomer, Maria Mitchell. The latter was born in the island of Nantucket, and at the age of 29 had already discovered a new comet. In honor of this discovery the King of Denmark sent her a gold medal and her admirers gave her a magnificent telescope. At the age of 47 she was called to the chair of astronomy at Vassar College, where she afterward became director of the observatory. She died in 1889.

Among the professors at Bryn Mawr College we find Carlotta Angas Scot, born at Lincoln, England, in 1858, who is one of the best living mathematicians.

Everybody has heard of Maria Somerville, who died at Naples in 1872 at the age of 92. Lord Brougham, wishing to render popular that colossal work by Laplace, "Mécanique Céleste," which was in five great volumes, requested Miss Somerville to place this in accessible form. "The Mechanism of the Heavens" appeared in 1831, and was such a perfect work that Herschel is said to have read it with admiration, and only regretted that Laplace no longer lived to admire it. Miss Somerville not only occupied herself with astronomy, but with physical science. Among other works she published a physical geography, which was translated into many languages and ran through many editions. Serene, tranquil, happy, it is said that she never studied more than two hours a day, and to this fact is ascribed her long life of almost a century.

In addition to those already mentioned, Senator Mantegazza calls attention to Laura Bassi, of Bologna (1711-73); Saint Hildegond (1100-86); Sofia Pereyaslawzewa, celebrated for her original observations in comparative anatomy; the French anthropologist, Clémence Royer, and others.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Behavior with Electric Machinery.—The following advice regarding one's behavior in the presence of electric machinery or conductors will be useful in many respects to amateurs as well as to electricians. It is from *The Engineer and Iron Trades Advertiser*, Glasgow, Scotland: "Never touch an electric wire that has fallen down across your way while standing on the ground, as your body will become a conductor for the electric fluid to the earth unless you have rubber boots on. Linemen are sometimes seen pulling wires about, but they have insulating boots on their feet or rubber gloves on their hands. Some people, supposing these coverings to be only used for the protection against wet weather, have foolishly grasped wires and received severe shocks in consequence. Electric wires should be handled one at a time. If it is necessary to take hold of two wires at the same time, do not do it. In handling or drawing any wire lying over any of the ordinary street wires, especially such as convey currents for electric lighting, use a dry hand-line for the purpose or grasp the wire with insulated pincers. An ordinary wire clothes-line may become the conductor of a deadly current. In

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a dynamo room touch not, taste not, handle not. The most inoffensive looking dishpan may strike you like a mailed hand. Nothing is safe to you here unless you know everything. Let workingmen remember that when a company has strung wires on the crossbars of poles so closely together that a man can not move easily between them, it is better for him to come down and resign. What profiteth a man if he has a situation if his wife be a widow? Never close a circuit without giving notice to all concerned. A telegraph notice received in the back of the neck generally arrives too late to do any good. On no condition let two wires touch your body at the same time. Don't think that any wire is not dangerous. There is a difference between a gun with a cap on it and one without that can be detected with the naked eye, but a loaded wire—who knoweth it? Trimmers employed to attend to lights in public crowded thoroughfares should be sure that the current is turned off before they touch the lamp, as the stepladders are often very high and the public object to being hit on the head by a gyrating galvanized lamp-trimmer."

IMPROVEMENTS IN BALLOONS.

WHILE hosts of inventors are trying to make a flying-machine that will travel through the air without the aid of the ascensional force of a rarefied medium, others are experimenting to see whether the old-fashioned balloon is not susceptible of improvement. Some of the plans proposed for making ascensions cheaper and giving the balloonist better control of his craft are mentioned in an article contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, September 10) by M. H. de Graffigny. Says this writer:

"The greatest part of the expense of a free ascension is due to the high price of the gas used for inflation, whose density is also quite great. The Paris company charges aeronauts 20 centimes a cubic meter [about 4 cents a cubic yard] for gas from its works at La Villette, and this gas has an ascensive force of not more than 700 grams to the meter [1½ pounds to the cubic yard], under the most favorable conditions. It has been impossible, up to the present time, to get any improvement in these conditions, . . . and the result is that balloon trips are necessarily few. . . . . .

"Some investigators, finding hydrogen too costly, are talking of a return to the old Montgolfier balloon, filled only with rarefied air or with water vapor at high pressure. These methods have the advantage of being very economical, and we even have reason to ask why they were ever abandoned. Information on this subject is not easily to be found, and to form an opinion we have been obliged to question specialists and repeat several experiments to base theory and calculation on reality."

M. Regnault thus finds that the old hot-air balloons were very economical, that they were inflated more rapidly than the gas balloon, and that some of the most remarkable ascensions in the history of ballooning were made with them; but that they were forbidden by police-regulation in 1785 on account of the danger from fire, and that more recent experiments with them have not been successful, altho methods have been devised by several inventors for keeping the air hot within the balloon without running much risk of setting fire to it. After a mathematical calculation, the author concludes that a long trip in a hot-air balloon is impossible unless some method be devised for preventing the enormous loss of heat that at present takes place by radiation from the surface of the envelope. The hot-air balloon costs only about one third as much as the gas-balloon and can be made much lighter, but it offers a larger surface to the wind, and is more susceptible to atmospheric conditions, without speaking of the danger of fire, which never can be entirely eliminated. This danger, which always attends the hot-air balloon, has suggested the so-called "thermosphere" of M. Emmanuel Aimé, which is described by its inventor in the following terms:

"The thermosphere is nothing else than a balloon partially filled with gas and heated by steam.

"Suppose an impermeable envelope into which is introduced a quantity of gas whose ascensional force is insufficient to raise the balloon with its contents, even on the supposition of a maximum dilatation under the influence of the most intense solar radiation. In the basket is placed a Serpollet steam-generator, heated by a petroleum burner, whose flame is enclosed, like that of a miner's lamp, in metal gauze, to avoid all risk of fire.

"The steam is conducted into the interior of the thermosphere by a tube with an automatic valve. It produces a double effect: it dilates the gas by its heat and it increases its volume by becoming itself part of the mixture.

"When the quantity of steam thus introduced is sufficient to saturate the gas it condenses on the interior surface and the water runs back through a tube into the reservoir. . . . Thus, as liquid and vapor alternately, the water passes around a closed cycle, carrying heat to the gas and thus converting into mechanical work the energy set free by the combustion of the petroleum. . . . . .

"To start the balloon, we have only to introduce steam, and to descend, we have only to shut it off. In no case is the aeronaut at the mercy of his gas, as in an ordinary balloon, since the gas alone is unable to lift him without the aid of the steam. It is thus possible to travel at any height between the level of the earth's surface and a superior limit which is about 6,000 feet, and that, too, without losing gas. . . . The equilibrium depends only on the turn of a valve; when the sun is shining the steam is turned off a little; when it goes under a cloud the steam is turned on again. . . . . .

"To sum up, the use of steam to give ascending force and as a regulator of equilibrium enables the aeronaut to rise and descend at his will. He can choose and maintain a given altitude, without other loss than that of his fuel, of which he can obtain a fresh supply by descending to the ground. Provided he keeps over inhabited regions, he may take indefinitely long trips. Finally, he may hope to direct his craft by rising or falling till he finds himself in a favorable air-current."

Of these claims, M. de Graffigny speaks, in closing, as follows:

"We shall say nothing further of this plan, for the near future will show whether its claims are just or unfounded, but our conclusion is that there still remains much to do before we shall obtain the ideal balloon that inventors dream of. Nevertheless, many minds are working on this difficult problem, improvements in detail will be worked out little by little, and we do not doubt that in the next century aerostation will be a mode of locomotion, or at least as popular a sport as automobilism is at present."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FIRE-PROOF WOOD FOR WAR-SHIPS.

THE opinion is given editorially by *Cassier's Magazine*, September, that no process of fire-proofing wood has yet been discovered that will fulfil the requirements of modern war-ships. It says:

"Apropos of non-inflammable wood, one variety of which is now being very strongly advocated for use in United States naval vessels, it would seem pertinent to add to what was recently said on the subject in these pages, that, according to official reports of such trials as have been made with the material on American war-ships, the wood was liable to dampness and rot, and the decks consisting of it wore down, showing that it was soft and had no life. It was believed also that it was friable and would splinter badly when under fire, and this last-mentioned defect, if existent, would alone constitute a very serious drawback to its use. It would, indeed, emphasize the desirability, not of fire-proofed wood, but of no wood at all. What would appear to be more preferable in many respects is asbestos, or some similar material, either as cardboard for lining metal surfaces, or built up in a grooved or cellular form for bulkheads. Such material would, of course, be absolutely uninflammable, and a shot through it would make a clean hole, with no splinters whatever.

"With the later report that all wood to be used in the new vessels of the United States navy will be fire-proofed, comes also a daily newspaper interview with Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn, United States navy—the only one, by the way, of the four members of the United States Board of Naval Construction who advocates the use of such fire-proofed wood—according to which he says that the process to be followed of rendering wood non-

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inflammable, 'simply stated, consists in withdrawing all sap and moisture from the lumber in a vacuum and then filling the pores with phosphate of ammonium.' But this is substantially the Pepper process, doubtless with valuable improvements in detail, while adhering to the phosphate of ammonium, which was found, on the whole, to give the best results in making wood non-inflammable. This particular virtue of phosphate of ammonium has been known for years to chemists, yet the British, French, and German navies have been able to make little or no use of it, tho all three have spent considerable amounts of money in trying to discover an efficient non-inflammable wood for their war-ships. It might be urged that its practical rejection hitherto for war-ships was due altogether to the fact that these navies wanted a non-splintering, as well as a non-inflammable, wood. But this contention falls to the ground when it is remembered that the British mercantile marine, which need have no fear of wood splinters from shell fire, has been equally ardent in its search for a satisfactory non-inflammable wood, without, apparently, finding it. Moreover, so far as is known, all the salts of ammonium are soluble in water—most of them extremely so—and if phosphate of ammonium is an exception to the rule, Roscoe forgets to mention it. Nothing could be more calculated to set the minds of a ship's officers and men at rest during a battle than the consciousness that, happen what might, their ship could not take fire; but nothing could be more expressly planned to start a panic among men engaged in action than the sudden discovery that the so-called non-inflammable wood was on fire owing to its chemical constituents having become leached out by washings and evaporation."

The Simplon Tunnel.—This new hole through the Alps, which is to eclipse all previous borings of the same kind, has just been begun. A writer in *The Times*, London, as quoted in *The Railroad Gazette*, thus compares it with the St. Gothard and Mont Cenis tunnels: "In the former, with its length of 9½ miles, the steepness of the gradient rendered necessary the adoption of the corkscrew tunnels, but he expresses the opinion that if the railway were to be constructed now it could be at a lower level, with a greater length of continuous tunnel, but less on the whole than the main and corkscrew tunnels together give now. The height of the mountains above the tunnel being 5,595 feet meant great heat in the rock, and this was the primary cause of the six hundred deaths among those employed in the construction of the tunnel. Inefficient ventilation and the exposure of the men to an Alpine climate, while returning to their homes heated and wet to the skin, and their returning to work again in insufficiently dried clothes, of course worked havoc. He further adds that in a short time the increasing traffic will render a second St. Gothard tunnel necessary.

"In the Mont Cenis tunnel, nearly eight miles long, the gradients are 1 in 33 on the Italian side, and on the French 1 in 40. Extensive but almost obsolete arrangements are made for ventilation, but rooms are provided at intervals into which the workmen can retire, and which are supplied with fresh air, drinking-water, and the telephone.

"The Simplon tunnel will form the most direct communication between Berne, Lausanne, and Geneva to Domo d'Assola, Milan, and the north of Italy, and it has the great advantage of being on a comparatively low level. While the altitude of the St. Gothard is 3,789 feet above the sea, and that of the Mont Cenis is 4,247 feet, the Simplon is only 2,312 feet. Another great advantage it will possess is that the approach on the Swiss side will be of the simplest character. The Jura-Simplon Railway has its terminus at Brieg, in the Rhone valley, and the tunnel mouth will be on the present level of, and at a short distance from, the end of the existing sidings of Brieg station. The length of the tunnel will be 12½ miles, the Italian end being at Iselle. The maximum gradient will be 1 in 140, and the work will consist of two parallel tunnels—each for one pair of rails—at a distance apart of about 50 feet.

"Every man on coming out of the tunnel will hand his wet clothes to a custodian, whose business will be to dry and clean them for the morrow's work. Each man will be furnished with a substantial meal before going into the open air, and the day shift men will be forbidden to use the beds just vacated by the night shift.

"Rotatory drills driven by hydraulic power at a pressure of 1,000 pounds to the inch will be employed. They have already drilled holes 3 inches in diameter and 40 inches in depth into the hardest granite in ten minutes. The system of ventilation to be adopted will probably be the 'Saccardo,' by which large volumes of air are thrown in from one end by means of a fan. If electric traction, however, be adopted, as is not improbable, the ventilation will be of the simplest character.

"The contract for the construction of the tunnel—exclusive of land and certain other items—is about £2,800,000 [$14,000,000], and the time for its completion is five and a half years."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A GERMAN biologist," says *The Medical Record*, "has calculated that the human brain contains 300,000,000 nerve-cells, 5,000,000 of which die and are succeeded by new ones every day. At this rate, assuming the correctness of the German's guess, we get an entirely new brain every sixty days."

"Sawdust," says *The National Druggist*, "in spite of the various uses to which it has been put in the arts and industries, still constitutes a waste product, in America at least. It has recently been found, however, that not only the sawdust, but all the refuse of saw-mills may be advantageously utilized in the manufacture of calcium carbid. For this purpose the dust, scraps, slabs, etc., are carbonized by a rapid and simple process, and in this condition furnishes a charcoal especially valuable in this direction. The charcoal is run through an apparatus for reducing it to a fine powder, and this latter is mixed with an equal quantity of quicklime, and the mixture submitted for ten hours to an electrical current of intensity sufficient to melt iron. The production of the carbid commences at once, and in the stated time is complete, the resultant material being in masses convenient to go at once into commerce."

"IT is reported," says *Electricity*, "that a use has been found for liquefied air, the possibilities of which have been matters of discussion among scientific men for some time. According to *The Mining Reporter*, a discovery was made recently by which it is now practicable to use liquefied air in underground work, such as mining, driving tunnels, and sinking shafts. It is said that under proper conditions the liberation of air from the liquid can be effective in generating power with which to run drills under ground, pumps, hoists, etc., while cool air can also be supplied in the deepest mines. The liquid air can also be used in freezing soft ground, making tunnel cutting less hazardous and tedious. If there is any reliability in this reported discovery, and its success can be practically demonstrated, it will make a new departure in the lines of work named, and once again make the genius of science the soul of industrial progress."

"ONE of the varied applications of wireless telegraphy received an interesting illustration at the Kingstown regatta," says *The Electrician*, London, "when Signor Marconi demonstrated the adaptability of his system to the transmission of press intelligence from a steam launch in motion. The yachting expert on deck dictated his account of the races while these were in progress, and a stream of dictated 'copy' descended below deck to Signor Marconi, who sat in a cabin working his transmitter, whence the ether waves carried the news with a minimum loss of time to a fixed receiving-station on shore. Arrived at this point, the news was forwarded to press offices by telephone. It is stated that one edition of the local *Evening Mail* contained two whole columns of news despatched entirely by wireless telegraphy. This notable event is undoubtedly the germ of an important development of wireless telegraphy in the near future."

"A PLANT is cultivated in New Zealand with great care and on a great scale," says *Cosmos*, "which has the singular property of destroying the moths that infest vegetation. This valuable plant is the *Auragia albens*. It is a native of South Africa but is easily acclimated wherever there is no frost. It produces a large number of whitish flowers of an agreeable odor, which attract insects. On a summer evening may be seen bushes of *auragia* covered with moths, which by the following morning have quite disappeared. The action of the flower is entirely mechanical. The calyx is deep and the nectar is placed at its base. Attracted by the sight and powerful perfume of this nectar, the moth penetrates into the calyx and pushes forward its proboscis to get the precious food, but before it is able to do this, it is seized between two solid jaws that guard the passage, and that keep the insect prisoner until it dies."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"CLEANING machinery by means of blotting-paper has been tried in German workshops," says *The Tradesman*, Chattanooga, as quoted by *The Engineering and Mining Journal*. "Tow, woolen refuse, sponge cloths, jute waste, etc., are the materials usually employed for the cleaning of machines and parts of engines which are soiled by lubricating substances and dust. The better varieties of cotton waste are excellent for scouring, but the cheaper grades are charged with dust, making necessary the use of a sponge cloth specially manufactured for that purpose. In employing blotting-paper for scouring purposes, not only can the use of cotton waste be decreased, but the sponge cloths can be entirely dispensed with. The German workman formerly received on an average 250 grams of cotton waste, one new sponge cloth, and one or two renovated ones, per week; now he is supplied with 150 grams of cotton waste and 8 to 10 sheets of blotting-paper, at the cost of 2½ cents, or about one third of that of the waste, etc. The paper is not only cheaper, but it can not soil the machine with fibers and dust like sponge cloth and woolen refuse, and it is far preferable to cotton waste. Beyond this, it is not so combustible as other cleaning materials, and if it should get caught while parts of engines in motion are being cleaned it tears easily and runs no risk of drawing the hand of the workman into the machinery."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

"ROMANIZING RITUALS" IN THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE English press has been teeming with letters asserting that a large number of the clergymen in the English church are, in secret, priests of the Roman Catholic church. The attention of Archbishop Vaughan has been called to these statements, and he has sent a denial and asks for names of any clergymen who figure as priests or of priests who work in the guise of clergymen.

A writer in the New York *Observer* (Presbyterian), under the title of "Romanizing Rituals," undertakes to throw light upon this subject. He recalls the fact that in 1833 J. H. Newman and Richard Hurley Froude called upon the late Cardinal Wiseman at Rome, and asked on what terms members of the Church of England could be admitted to the Church of Rome. *The Observer* writer retells the story as follows:

"'We found to our dismay [said Froude] that not one step could be gained without swallowing the Council of Trent as a whole.' On the journey home, Newman fell ill. He says in his 'Apologia,' 'While still weak and unable to travel, I sat down on my bed and began to sob violently. My servant, who had acted as my nurse, asked what ailed me. I could only answer him: "I have a work to do in England."' On Newman's arrival in England, he began, secretly at first, a movement in favor of Romanism, within the Church of England, which has continued to the present time. So great has been its success, that two prominent English clergymen have been made Romish cardinals, many hundreds of the clergy and a number of prominent and titled laymen have gone over to Rome, and a society has been established to protect from the bishops and from the law any clergyman who is endangered by his Romanizing tendencies. This organization, the 'Church Union,' in favor of Rome, led to the establishment of a counter organization called the Church Association, whose objects are to protect the bishops from the Church Union, to ascertain the true construction of the acts of parliament by which the Protestant religion had been established by law, and to see to it that the law is obeyed. Tracts exposing the secret work of the ritualists, the purposes of such societies as Holy Cross, the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, the Guild of All Souls, and the Ritualistic Sisterhoods have been published and widely circulated. At a cost of eighty thousand pounds and years of effort the Church Association has established no less than sixty-one points in the courts against what was called the priest party, but the Romanizing movement has gone steadily forward till now there are seventeen hundred clerical members of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, who are all members of the Church of England, and yet all combined to undermine and overthrow Protestantism."

Many of these men, according to the writer, are outspoken as to their ultimate purpose, which is to destroy the work of the Reformation. They openly practise the idolatries and ceremonies which led to the Reformation.

The Council of the Church Association has lately issued an appeal to the people of England calling upon them to resist priestcraft, and especially the "mass" in the schools supported by taxation and rates. The Church of England is now in a state of controversy that may result in division. Strange to say, the bishops are as a whole upon the side of the ritualists. The bishops openly disregard every law passed by parliament intended to suppress ritualism, and they protect the clergymen in all such legal violations. What is more, the prime ministers who appoint the bishops sympathize with them in their law-breaking. What do we witness? The laity, the masses of the people of England, resisting with might and main the Romanizing of the English church, led by the aristocracy and dignitaries of the church!

The laity are nearly all Protestant and do not believe in the confessional for women and children, which is thus set forth in one of the publications of the Holy Cross Society:

"When you are sick, you go to the doctor to be cured; so when your soul is sick, do not hesitate to go to the priest, who is the doctor of your soul, and who cures it in the name of God. Those who will not confess will not be cured. Sin is a terrible evil and casts souls into hell. You must tell the priest all your sins that you remember to have committed; God absolutely requires this. If through pride or shame you were so unhappy as to hide a sin on purpose, my poor child, you would commit a very grave fault; you would make a bad confession; not only your sins would not be forgiven you, but you would be a hundred times more guilty than before. You had better not confess at all than make such a bad, sacrilegious confession."

Nor do the laity believe in the sacred character of the hair shirt, painful wristlets or anklets, or the five cords, each with five knots, in memory of the five wounds of our Lord, which are manufactured in convents in France and sold to English ritualists as a means of grace for Anglicans.

The same writer observes this Romanizing tendency in the American church also. He says:

"The Romish practises which have invaded the English church are creeping into some of the American churches. We know members of the Episcopal church who resort regularly to the confessional, who believe in the change of the wafer into the actual body of Christ, who pay idolatrous worship to the altar and practise all the genuflexions and invocations to the Virgin which a devout Romanist would do, and who are training children to the same performances. Protestants need to be on their guard, not only against Romanism, but against this Romanizing tendency in the Episcopal church. It is a real danger, for those who know best the influence of the confessional, the doctrine of the mass, and the practise of penance, assure us that the first is degrading and demoralizing, the second heathenish, and the last subversive of all manly piety and humble faith."

IS JAPAN READY FOR CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION?

SOME years ago rather enthusiastic hopes of the speedy Christianization of Japan were quite generally entertained; but in more recent times more pessimistic views have been advocated and a reaction against Christian teachings has made itself felt in the Mikado's empire. The whole problem involved in this matter is discussed in detail by a specialist, Dr. Schiller, in the *Christliche Welt*, of Leipsic (No. 35), from whose article we glean the following facts and opinions.

The main obstacle that prevents the progress of Christianity in Japan is not the religious fanaticism of the natives, but rather a religious indifference. The Japanese does not understand what it means to develop fully one's own individuality and peculiarity, but at all stages he is hemmed in by customs and ceremonies and social limitations. As soon as he breaks through this confinement, he, as a rule, also loses his moral hold and wanders back and forth without fixed principles or settled conduct, as can be seen in the case of thousands of young men in Tokyo, who are endowed with excellent gifts, but who go from school to school and from calling to calling and nowhere succeed thoroughly, until they finally settle down as newspaper writers, whose one purpose consists in petty criticism and faultfinding of the existing social and moral order of things. The Japanese naturally feels no attraction toward Christianity, chiefly because it demands religious convictions and settled beliefs. Things would be different if Christianity could agree to compromises, as is done by Buddhism and Shintoism. But Christianity demands the whole and undivided allegiance of its adherents. It is nothing rare to find Japanese who are at the same time confessors of three different religions.

It has frequently been asserted that the Japanese, in comparison with the peoples of the Occident, lack the religious sense. This, however, is a grave exaggeration. The very fact that within the last decades among the lower classes of Japan two entirely

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new religions have sprung up and been widely spread, demonstrates that this claim is false. But, on the other hand, the hunger and thirst for the living God, the earnest seeking of the soul for rest, which rest is found only in communion with God, are not pronounced characteristics of the Japanese, simply because the full development of his individuality under existing circumstances is not possible. And in the same way the individual consciousness of sin is an insignificant factor in the Japanese makeup. This is one of the results of the reigning religions. Confucianism knows nothing of sin and rather advocates self-righteousness than the confession of sin; Shintoism knows nothing of moral growth, but only purification ceremonies; and Buddhism produces a stupid resignation and a weak submission to fate, but does not whet the conscience. Only when the Japanese, in the place of weak sentimental sympathy which he too readily yields, shows the evidences of an earnestness born from contrition will it be possible for a reformation to be effected and Christianity made a power for national regeneration. As at present constituted the Christianity of Japan is far from being able to solve this problem, nor can a solution be expected within one generation.

Just at present the strengthening of national consciousness is for many in Japan a reason for taking a hostile attitude against Christianity. The fear is widely spread that Christianity is antagonistic to the national character of the people and to true patriotism, and is therefore not in harmony with the highest interests of the state. At any rate, since the last war with China, a powerful reaction has set in against European and American ideas and influences. Among the lower classes this reaction makes itself felt in the molestation of foreigners, especially women, who are all the more conspicuous on account of their European dress. Among the students of Japan this reactionary tendency has shown itself in a surprising revival of interest in Chinese literature.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MR. SPURGEON'S LOVE-MAKING AND MARRIAGE.

MR. SPURGEON'S autobiography is being published in England, the second volume having just appeared. It is pronounced more interesting, from a personal point of view at least, than the first volume, on account of the reminiscences which Mrs. Spurgeon contributes to it on the courtship of the great preacher and their resulting marriage.

In giving an excuse for revealing this part of her husband's life, Mrs. Spurgeon says that her husband once said to her: "You may write my life across the sky; I have nothing to conceal." So she could not, she says, "withhold the testimony which hitherto sealed pages of his history bear to his singularly holy and blameless character." Mrs. Spurgeon, formerly Miss Thompson, first met her future husband at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Olney. In 1854 he presented her with a copy of "The Pilgrim's Progress," altho she does not think he had any other thought than "to help a struggling soul heavenward." Later, Miss Thompson and Mr. Spurgeon formed members of a party which were present at the opening of the Crystal Palace. Mr. Spurgeon then found his opportunity. We quote from Mrs. Spurgeon's account as reproduced in *The Westminster Gazette:*

"As we sat there talking and amusing ourselves as best we could while waiting for the procession to pass by, Mr. Spurgeon handed me a book into which he had been occasionally dipping, and, pointing to some particular lines, said: 'What do you think of the poet's suggestion in those verses?' The volume was Martin Tupper's 'Proverbial Philosophy,' then recently published. . . . The pointing finger guided my eyes to the chapter on 'Marriage,' of which the opening sentences ran thus:

"'Seek a good wife of thy God, for she is the best gift of His Providence, Yet ask not in bold confidence that which he has not promised.

. . . . . .

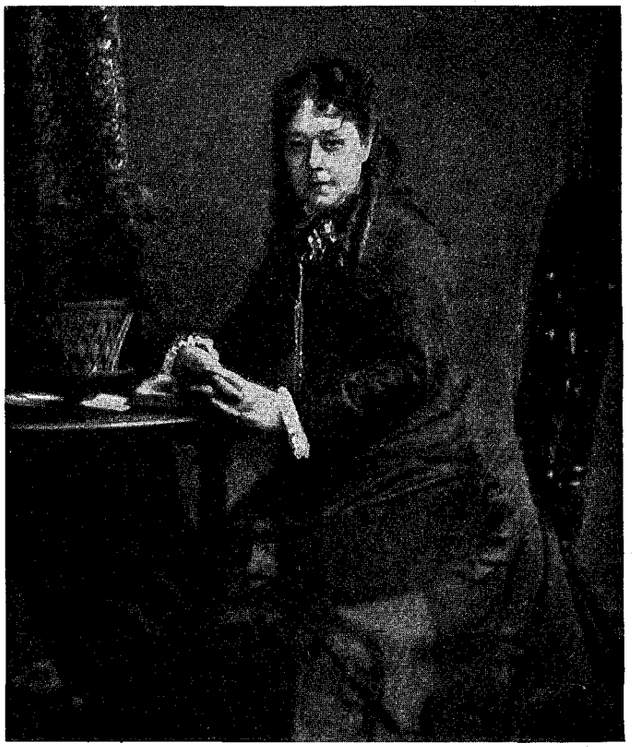
If thou art to have a wife of thy youth, she is now living on the earth; Therefore think of her, and pray for her weal.'

"'Do you pray for him who is to be your husband?' said a soft, low voice in my ear—so soft that no one else heard the whisper. I do not remember that the question received any vocal answer; but my fast-beating heart, which sent a tell-tale flush to my cheeks, and my downcast eyes, which feared to reveal the light which at once dawned in them, may have spoken a language which love understood."

When the formalities of the opening were over, Mr. Spurgeon asked Miss Thompson to take a walk round the Palace with him, and "during that walk on that memorable day in June I believe God Himself united our hearts in indissoluble bonds of true affection."

Two months later the betrothal was openly revealed:

"Loving looks and tender tones and clasping hands had all told the 'old, old story,' and yet when the verbal confesison of it came how wonderful it was! Was there ever quite so much bliss on earth before? . . . With a great awe in my heart I left my beloved, and, hastening to the house, and to an upper room, I knelt before God and praised and thanked Him with happy tears for His great mercy in giving me the love of so good a man. . . . In the diary I then kept I find this brief but joyful entry: 'August 2, 1854.—It is impossible to write down all that occurred this morning. I can only adore in silence the mercy of my God and praise Him for all His benefits.'"



MRS. C. H. SPURGEON.

A number of letters are given which were received by Miss Thompson after her engagement. One which may be given as a sample was written shortly before the marriage from Colchester, to which Mr. Spurgeon had gone to spend Christmas with his parents:

"Sweet one, how I love you! I long to see you; and yet it is but half an hour since I left you. Comfort yourself in my absence by the thought that my heart is with you. My own gracious God bless you in all things—in heart, in feeling, in life, in death, in Heaven! May your virtues be perfected, your prospects realized, your zeal continued, your love to Him increased, and your knowledge of Him rendered deeper, higher, broader—in fact, may more than even *my heart* can wish or *my* hope anticipate be yours forever. May we be mutual blessings—wherein I shall err you shall pardon, and wherein you may mistake I will more than ever overlook. Yours till Heaven, and then. C. H. S."

The marriage took place on January 9, 1856. The honeymoon was spent in Paris, and on their return housekeeping was begun on a very modest scale. Mrs. Spurgeon recalls "a special time of need supplied by great and unexpected mercy":

"Some demand came in for payment—I think it must have been a tax or rate, for I never had bills owing to tradesmen—and we had nothing wherewith to meet it. What a distressing condition of excitement seized us! 'Wifey,' said my beloved, 'what can we do? I must give up hiring the horse and walk to New Park Street every time I preach!' 'Impossible,' I replied, 'with so many services you simply could not do it.' Long and anxiously we pondered over ways and means, and laid our burden

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before the Lord, entreating Him to come to our aid. And of course, He heard and answered, for He is a faithful God. That night or the next day, I am not sure which, a letter was received containing £20 for our own use, and we never knew who sent it, save that it came in answer to prayer."

Such eventful passages were, we are told, "graciously multiplied and even excelled."

Two notes which the preacher wrote to his wife sixteen years after their marriage show what reward was bestowed on her "for merely doing what it was her duty to do":

"MY OWN DEAR ONE: None know how grateful I am to God for you. . . . Do you remember a Miss Thompson who collected for the enlargement of New Park Street chapel as much as £100? Bless her dear heart! Think of the love which gave me that dear lady for a wife and made her such a wife; to me, the ideal wife, and as I believe without exaggeration or love flourishing, the precise form in which God would make a woman for such a man as I am if he designed her to be the greatest of all earthly blessings to him; and in some sense a spiritual blessing too, for in that also am I nobly profited by you, tho you would not believe it. I will leave this 'good matter' ere the paper is covered, but not till I have sent you as many kisses as there are waves in the sea."

DISSATISFACTION IN THE SEPARATE COLORED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

WHEN the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly met at New Orleans about four months ago, it requested its colored members to vote on the proposition of separation. The vote resulted in the organization of the colored Presbyterians in a separate church of their own under the name of "The Separate and Self-Governing Synod of the United States and Canada." But trouble seems to have already sprung up among them, and *The Independent* (undenom., New York) insists that trouble is what should have been expected, as a result of organization on race lines. It states the case as follows:

"First the Southern Presbyterian church had a discussion as to whether it should ordain negroes. Next, having ordained them, it established a separate theological school for them, and set them apart in presbyteries and appointed a special secretary to care for their interests. Then it told them that they would prefer to go it alone, in a synod of their own. Most of them dutifully said Yes; some others said No. The new denomination was agreed upon last November, and its first meeting for full organization was made last May under the above portentous name, three or four presbyteries joining in it, and two refusing. The amount of sympathy the colored churches had found with the whites may be judged from the fact that only ten white churches tried to carry on colored Sunday-schools, and the Stillman Academy had to be closed for lack of support. It is not strange that when the negro ministers, only fifty-five in all, were asked by circular if they wished to go off by themselves, thirty-three of them replied that they did. So they were set off by themselves, and were wished God-speed.

"The refusal of two presbyteries, small ones, to go with the rest, caused some anxiety; especially as the new synod was a very little one. The suggestion was made that the Northern Presbyterians should turn their negroes into this body. Said A. L. Phillips, D.D., the excellent secretary for colored work, in *The Independent* for February 24:

"'If the Northern Presbyterians would agree to allow their colored membership to go along the line of their inclination and would guarantee the same amount of aid as now, it would not be long till colored Presbyterians in this country would occupy the same exalted position among the negroes that white Presbyterians occupy among our fellow citizens.'

"But the Northern Presbyterians would not ask their colored members to go, and they did not want to go. They were well treated where they were. Their delegates came back to the South from the General Assembly and reported that they had been treated just like white people, were put on committees, took part in public devotions and in debate, had as good seats as anybody in public meetings, and they saw no reason to secede so long as they were made comfortable.

"Well, a year is not yet past, and this new 'Separate and Self-Governing Synod of the United States and Canada' is in serious danger of disruption. A conference of colored Presbyterians has been held in Birmingham, Ala., at which two full presbyteries were present, except one minister, and a number of other churches were represented. They were grateful for all that the Southern Presbyterian church had done for them, but they did not want to go into a negro church, and they passed this vote:

"'It is our desire and purpose, together with our people, to go over to the Northern Presbyterian church, and we will, at the earliest practicable day, take such orderly steps as will lead to that result.'

"This is sound and sensible action. We hope that it will be accepted by all the churches that have been persuaded to organize a new denomination. There are enough Presbyterian denominations without it. Let them all go over to the Northern church, which will welcome them and give them Christian treatment. The Southern Presbyterian church, which bowed them out, ought to be willing to facilitate the transfer.

"We only add that we have all along held that negroes do not wish to organize separate denominations. They do it because they are not wanted with the whites. And even if they wished to separate they should be taught better. We must fight caste whether among whites or blacks."

The Christian Work (undenom., New York) speaking of this vote of the two colored presbyteries at Birmingham to join the Northern Presbyterians, says:

"As this movement in favor of joining the Northern church is backed by all the ministers of central Alabama and Zion presbyteries, with one exception, and there were letters from members of another presbytery pledging cooperation; and, according to the representations made, the ministers have their people with them, it seems clear that the movement for a separate colored Presbyterian church ought to be reversed, and the colored churches relegated to the Southern or Northern church respectively as each presbytery may desire. As *The Herald and Presbyter* well says:

"'The success of the separate colored Presbyterian church is greatly jeopardized. It would require unanimity in order to any reasonable amount of strength. It would require all the colored people and presbyteries of both Northern and Southern churches to make a strong body, and now it appears that the disposition to thus unite is lacking, their desire, both North and South, appearing to be strongly in favor of denominational connection with the white Presbyterian church.'

"Under the circumstances we think it would be a positive wrong for the Southern church now to give further countenance to the separate colored church movement. Seeing that unanimity is wofully lacking, we should say the best thing for the Southern Assembly to do is to recall its action and invite the colored Presbyterians to come back to their home with the whites. If, however, they do not see their way to doing this, the Northern church will undoubtedly take the matter in hand. The result will be that the colored Presbyterians will soon add strength to the Northern church—they are by no means a solidified body of paupers—while the Southern church will lose this accession and the moral influence as well, from failing to carry on a work which properly is its own, and for which it is especially fitted."

THE RELIGION OF THE DRUSES.

VERY little reliable information in reference to the religious teachings of the Druses in the Lebanon has been accessible to Western readers. One of the reasons for this is found in the efforts of the Druses themselves to make their system an esoteric religion, the knowledge of which was to be concealed even from certain classes of the Druses themselves, much more from outsiders. It is a welcome addition to the current information concerning these people, so unfavorably known to European readers on account of the massacres of 1860, to have in the Autobiography of Theophilus Waldmaier a carefully prepared account of the religion of the Druses. The author has lived for fifteen years in Syria as a missionary, and has lately visited many sections of America in the interest of the first asylum for the insane ever erected in the Orient, which is now being built in Baireut. Waldmaier gives, in substance, the following report of the religious creed of the Druses:

There can be no doubt, after a careful investigation, that the Druses constitute a part of the strictest sect of Mohammedans, that section which accepts Ali, the son-in-law of Mohammed, as the true successor of the prophet, placing him even above the

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latter, especially in the return and reestablishment of the Moslem Messianic rule under the Mahdi. The Druses believe in a tenfold appearance of the divinity in human form, the last appearance having taken place in the incarnation of El-Hakem, who ascended the Moslem throne in 996 and persecuted the Christians and Jews most bitterly. The chief literary authority of the Druse religion is Hamse, who gave the system a more or less Docetic form, after the manner of the Gnostics of the early Christian centuries, but was not free from the influence of the system of Zoroaster and the two principles, good and bad, of the Persians. The doctrine of the transmigration of souls is one of the chief teachings of this creed. The Druses believe that souls go from one body to another in both good and bad persons. Thus, *e.g.*, the soul of Hamse was, during the time of Moses, in Jethro, the priest of the Midianites; in the time of Jesus, in Zecharias; and the souls of the four leading supporters of Hamse were the evangelists. At the time of Mohammed the spirit of Hamse was in the body of El-Farsi. The spirit of the devil and his four leading spirits were at different times in Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Aaron, Joshua, Jesus Christ, Peter, Mohammed, Ali Said, and Kaddah, and all of these men are thereby designated as teachers of error. Such transmigration of souls is used by a wise Providence as a means for punishing the wicked and rewarding the good.

The Druses are divided into two chief classes—the Ukkal, or the Wise and Initiated, and the Djuhhal, or the Unlearned. Of the former class only comparatively few know all the secrets of the system. In this way there are really three classes, the first alone being capable of full communion with God. The Djuhhal are destined to final destruction, because they have been disobedient to the divine law and are carnal-minded. It is acknowledged on all hands that the Ukkal lead a rigid moral life, and compare favorably with the Christian priests in the Orient. Their chief occupation consists in committing to memory the one hundred and eleven epistles of Hamse, and to conduct the religious services held every Thursday evening on some retired elevated spot and in a plain building called Chalme.

The Druses do not believe in the final destruction of the world, because they teach the eternity of matter. And yet they have a fully developed eschatology. The glorious reign of complete salvation will begin with the return of El-Hakem, Hamse, and their companions. The real time when this return was predicted has really already passed; but the Messiah has not yet come. The main sign of this return will be the destruction of the Chinese empire and the great war between the Mohammedans and the Christian powers, because the former have desecrated the holy city of Jerusalem. The Christian armies will march against Mecca and there attack the Mohammedans. Just at this time the news will come that the Druse god El-Hakem and Hamse with their four helpers are coming from China with a mighty host, and will destroy both the Mohammedan and the Christian armies. El-Hakem will establish his throne on the *Kaaba*, the sacred rock in Mecca. After the destruction of all the adversaries El-Hakem with Hamse and others will collect the faithful Druses in the Houran and there reward the latter for their fidelity. On the Lebanon there will be a union with the heavenly hosts, after which there will be an expedition against Egypt. Finally, the Druse god will establish his throne in Cairo and the whole will be subject to him. In this Messianic reign every faithful Druse will live in prosperity and happiness for one hundred and twenty years. And this kingdom shall continue without end.

TOLSTOÏ AS A RELIGIOUS TEACHER.

THE seventieth birthday of Count Leo Tolstoï was celebrated in this city on September 8 by a dinner at which a number of distinguished men, chiefly men of letters, united in sounding the praises of the great Russian writer and reformer. Among those who took part in the speech-making were Israel Zangwill, Joseph Jefferson, R. W. Gilder, editor of *The Century*, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Dr. George Dana Boardman, and Ernest H. Crosby. Mr. W. D. Howells was not present, but he wrote a letter in which he said that Tolstoï's "greatest word is Peace." *The Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., New York) makes this anniversary celebration the occasion for a page editorial discussing the religious views and teachings of Tolstoï as they appear in his books. An analysis is given of the book "My Religion," special attention being given to the author's teachings concerning civil government and the holding of property in common. After some quotations and comments on these points *The Advocate* says:

"Tolstoï, therefore, while conceiving the spirit of our Lord's religion, has utterly misunderstood its practical application to the world in which we live. As a purveyor of figurative language he should himself have recognized the difference between a glowing poetical description of the spirit in which men should live and a literal code for the regulation of life.

"The code of practical life deducible from the New Testament, infused with the Spirit of Christ, would not indeed remove all human inequalities nor supersede the necessity of forethought, but it would put an end to most of the evils of society. There would be probably a few, and but a few, rich persons; the majority would have neither riches nor poverty; comparatively few would be poor—these last would be worthy of universal sympathy and help, which they would receive.

"Christianity is frequently attacked because it maintains 'law and order.' It can not justly deny the charge of supporting human governments so long as their oppressions do not become a greater evil than revolution and reconstruction. But its principles generally accepted and obeyed would make monarchical governments just, and improve the condition of their subjects; and they are also essential to the successful exercise of self-government.

"In considering the errors of Tolstoï it should not be forgotten that he was born and educated under circumstances which prevented him from forming a coherent idea of Christianity by what he saw and felt. The awful and unnecessary inequalities existing in Russia, the gross superstition of the orthodox church, its countless exactions, its hard, bitter spirit, the destitution in the majority of its clergy of even the rudiments of spirituality, and the absolute identification of the church with the civil government, of whose atrocities and oppressions it has been the steady support, have led Tolstoï to the conclusion which he has reached. The contrast between Christ and His simple method of living with His disciples, and all that Tolstoï saw, was so great that he received it as a new revelation, counting his life before that period as non-existent. . . . But who shall decide at what point a mind is unbalanced. In general the count lives up to his convictions, even at the risk of performing most grotesque acts. In manners he is a sort of religious Walt Whitman. For integrity, sympathy with mankind, and hatred of class distinctions, as well as for his unquestionable spark of genius, he is entitled to respect; and as a striking literary figure in the far North, to admiration, and, is worthy of the compliment given to him in many lands on this anniversary."

Referring editorially to the same anniversary dinner in this city the New York *Observer* speaks in special commendation of Tolstoï's "War and Peace," saying that in this work the author reaches his highest level, and appeals most to the intellectual and moral convictions of mankind. *The Observer* then proceeds to say:

"But with the declaration of one speaker [at the dinner] that those who read Tolstoï most closely will 'recognize in him a great Christian teacher,' there will hardly be unanimity of opinion. His theories of love and marriage, his assault on the modern family, and the coarse vulgarity of some of his writings do not commend him as a safe guide to the higher life. Nor do mere doubts and challenges of the honesty and value of much that the world calls culture, civilization, and progress establish his claim to be an ethical teacher. A conception of progress as something fitted for only a small section of society and a distinct evil for the majority, does nothing to warrant his elevation to the ranks of great reformers. No doubt Tolstoï is a very interesting personality, and the fact that his literary activity has covered the whole period since the emancipation of literature in Russia adds to his conspicuity. But it may be questioned whether a good deal of the interest attaching to him is not due to the contradictory impressions given currency regarding him, and whether, aside from his contribution to literary art, mankind has been in any great degree a gainer by his work."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

WILL THE DREYFUS CASE BRING ON WAR?

"A TORRENT of ink was used to whitewash the parties." One is strongly reminded of this Irishism on the part of a German editor by the progress of the agitation for revision of the Dreyfus trial. Four war ministers have been "used up," a conflict between the cabinet and the President is threatening, there are rumors of a *coup-d'état* on the part of the army, and a very strong probability that France is willing to go to war in order to turn attention from her internal affairs. Dozens of reputations have been ruined. Colonel Henry, head of the Secret Service Department in the French army, has confessed that he falsified one of the principal documents incriminating Dreyfus. Major Esterhazy, supposed by many to be the real traitor, has fled. Col. Paty du Clam, regarded as Esterhazy's accomplice, has been suspended and given a chance to escape. Colonel Picquart, who fearlessly and persistently asserted that Dreyfus is innocent, is under military arrest. And yet the revision of the Dreyfus trial is, at the time of our writing, not at all a certainty. The temper of the anti-Dreyfusites may be gaged by the utterances of their press. The *Petit Caporal*, a military paper, addressed General Zurlinden, as War Minister, in the following words:

"Nothing but a *coup-d'état* can rid the country of this agitation, and you have all the chances in your favor. The people and the army are alike ready to follow you. If you give the word, the cabinet ministers will be arrested, and all the 'intellectual' set may await in state's prison the rise of a new era of order and of respect for the army. You need not fear trouble. Paris will not build barricades. Your deed will be regarded as one of relief by the country."

It is the spirit which vents itself in expressions like the above that gives international interest to the Dreyfus question. *The Scotsman*, Edinburgh, says:

"It has never transpired which was the power to whom Dreyfus was alleged to be selling French military secrets. Doubtless the '*dossier*' contains clear proof as regards the destination of the secret information; but every one who has had access to the contents of the '*dossier*' shrinks back at the very suggestion that they should be made public. Four successive ministers of war—General Mercier, General Billot, M. Cavaignac, and General Zurlinden—have declared Dreyfus to be guilty, and revision to be out of the question. The last two, at least, entered the cabinet with open mind, and even the confession and suicide of Henry have not shaken their conviction that a retrial is useless as regards Dreyfus, and dangerous as regards France's international relations. . . . Now the opinion grows that not Germany but Russia is the power that was taking advantage of the informer's services. The exposure of the fact would not lead to a war with Russia, but might take some of the gilt off the gingerbread alliance which France has recently, with much blowing of trumpets, contracted with the government of the Czar. It would reveal to the world the fact that France has been deluded in boasting of the friendship of Russia."

The British press is very little pleased with the stand taken by France in the Nile question, and it is anxious to concentrate the French mind upon the Alsace-Lorraine question which, in turn, the Germans declare to be non-existent so far as *they* are concerned. "If France is afraid to charge Germany openly with having purchased French military secrets," says *The St. James's Gazette*, "it amounts to nothing less than a confession that France is afraid to vindicate her honor when by so doing she may incur a war with the victors of 1870–71. In that case she has fallen from her old place of a great power, and is content to rank somewhere between Italy and Spain." The Germans themselves ridicule the idea that the affair could cause them to go to war. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, a loyal National-Liberal paper, expresses itself to the following effect:

Can any sane man suppose that the German Emperor would personally communicate with a foreign spy, and an officer disloyal to his country at that? But let us admit, for the sake of argument, that the impossible has happened, that letters written by the Emperor to Dreyfus are really in the possession of the French Government. How is this to precipitate war? Not a German would think it necessary to risk his skin because the Emperor chooses to correspond with a Frenchman. Come out with your most secret documents, *Messieurs les Français;* whatever their contents, they can not be such as to cause us to wish for war!

Similar comments appear in the Italian press with regard to the possibility of communication between Dreyfus and the Italian Government. But official declarations are scarce, both in Germany and in Italy, a fact upon which the *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, comments as follows:

"The *Agence Havas*, informed by the French Government, declares that 'no foreign government has again communicated with the Government of France on the Dreyfus case.' This *dementi* is altogether unnecessary. Italy and Germany both have declared most emphatically that they have nothing to do with the matter. These declarations have been officially ignored by the French Government, and the French press has stigmatized them as 'lies.' It is now beneath the dignity of Italy or Germany to notice the matter further."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CAUSES OF AMERICAN PROSPERITY.

AMONG the subjects which interest Europeans, the development, present and future, of the United States is not the least. Sometimes comments on this subject are on a par with threats of the "yellow peril" which frightens the European manufacturer and workingman. In other cases the danger of American competition is regarded as remote. But the majority hold pretty well to a middle course, and keenly appreciate that the United States, in business and politics, has come to stay. We condense a few of the most interesting articles. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* expresses itself to the following effect:

Statistics prove that the United States has greater wealth, greater resources, greater energy than any other nation. And there is good reason for this. No doubt there are some objectionable phases in American public life, but there is much more light than shadow. Freedom and toleration reign in the United States, coercion is unknown. There is no nobility, and no one claims advantages because he is his father's son. There is no narrow, reactionary monarchism. Red tape is unknown, and the citizens are never made the slaves of state machines. If Spain had won in the late war, a people full of national arrogance, a nation subject to the dictates of incapable politicians, would have been strengthened. This has been averted by the American victory.

The *Vorwärts*, organ of the Socialists in the Argentine Confederation, is not quite so sure that we are superior to other nations, but it predicts the ascendency of American industry and United States hegemony over South America. It says, in the main:

The Spanish ships were supposed to be equal to anything afloat. The Spanish ships were riddled with shot and shell, but the American vessels escaped unharmed. That the American crews were so very much superior to the Spanish sailors is not to be supposed. The only explanation is that the American iron industry is much more advanced. This must necessarily shake the foundations of the iron trade. And if the South American republics do not willingly transfer their custom to the United States, the big republic, respecting nothing but brute force, will compel South Americans by main force to become her customers.

The *Nation*, Berlin, predicts that the sale of German sugar in the United States will soon cease altogether, since we have annexed the best sugar-growing districts of the world. The *Econo-*

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mist, Vienna, explains our prosperity on the ground that, comparatively speaking, we have more independent, well-to-do farmers than any other nation.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DEATH OF ELIZABETH OF AUSTRIA.

OF the long list of anarchist outrages which have been committed during the last few years none has produced a more profound sensation than the murder of Empress Elizabeth of Austria. Many people demand summary action for the suppression of all anarchist papers, societies, and "groups." Revolutionary publications denied at first all connection between the murderer and their readers. Most papers throughout the world agree that there is no excuse for the deed, and conservatives and revolutionaries alike are at a loss to explain how the violent death of a harmless old woman, liberal enough to find her favorite poet in Heinrich Heine, could assist in convincing people that society must be overthrown. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"That politically prominent persons who rudely interfere with the fate of the human race and care not whose feelings they hurt should be exposed to the assaults of a criminal fanatic is easy to understand. One can imagine that Bismarck, Emperor William, and even Carnot had and still have their political enemies. But to strike down a defenseless, gray-haired woman, who never played a part in politics and cared nothing for party strife or international bickerings, who lived in a world of art and harmless sport—to cut down such a woman solely because she had the misfortune to be the wife of an emperor is a crime no man can either understand or explain."

If the assassin hoped to inflict great agonies, he was disappointed. His distinguished victim died unconscious; she was under the impression that a pickpocket had dealt her a painful blow while robbing her of her watch. Neither did the murderer's steel pierce her heart at a period when she was still happy enough to wish to live. The mysterious death of her son, Crown-Prince Rudolf, and the tragic end of her sister, the Duchess of Alençon, had made her very willing to meet her end. Dr. Christomann writes in the *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, as follows:

"'When one has no longer the wish to live,' Her Majesty once said to me, 'life itself has almost ceased.' On another occasion, when her yacht was in danger on the coast of Algeria, she remarked: 'Are you, too, ready to die? Believe me, it requires no heroism! Human beings die off within themselves at some time or other, and it is not always when their bodies cease to live. I always expect death. If you would deserve to be called a philosopher, you must do the same.'"

Among her own people the Empress was respected as much for the manner in which she bore her misfortunes as for her liberality and her intellect. The Hungarians were specially fond of her, and, as she traveled much, other nations also had an opportunity to observe her. The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* referred to her as "the *mater dolorosa* upon a throne."

Luccheni, the murderer, according to all descriptions of his appearance and his past record, is not different from similar criminals. He is of inferior birth, but he had opportunities in life which he failed to use from lack of stamina.

The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, is informed that he planned the murder of some prominent person in conjunction with other anarchists at Zurich, and the Vienna *Tageblatt* claims to have positive proof that he had accomplices.

Much space is devoted in the European papers to expressions of heartfelt sympathy with Emperor Francis Joseph. "During the autumn the Emperor commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of his reign," says the *Journal des Débats*, Paris; "fifty years of misfortune and hardship!" According to latest advices Emperor Francis Joseph has decided that the anarchists shall not have the satisfaction of having prevented the official celebration of his jubilee, and preparations for it continue.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ANARCHISM, ITS ADHERENTS AND ITS REMEDY.

COMMENTATORS upon anarchism of late flounder less in the dark, and clearer definitions of the term, as well as of the psychological make-up of the anarchists, are no longer a rarity in Europe. We condense the following from an article by C. A. Healy in *The Outlook*, London:

The creed of Bakunine, the chief, tho not the first of anarchist agitators, was based on materialism. "Neither God nor master!" was his motto. He rejected authority of every kind. In his book "Dieu et l'État," he says: "The liberty of man consists solely in this: that he obeys the laws of nature because he has himself recognized them as such, and not because they have been imposed upon him externally by any foreign will whatsoever, human or divine, collective or individual. To vote is to submit oneself, it is designing oneself, one's master; that is to say, I am a beast incapable of conducting myself." "To vote is to be duped," says an anarchist placard which was posted on the walls of the Panthéon during the municipal elections in Paris in 1887. The fault of the anarchist lies in that he wishes to begin an ideal society before the human race has evolved into a fit state to receive it. He wishes to take the last step first; and, altho the millennium can never be begun with the imperfect education of to-day, he would begin an earthly paradise with an unfit human nature, which would wear its wings as awkwardly as the Czar holds out his olive-branch to the nations. The average man does not view anarchism and anarchists with a kindly eye.

The *Temps*, Paris, points out that much harm is done by *dilettante* anarchists, who accept the theory that perfect freedom is possible, yet ignore the fact that the majority of those professing anarchism are coarse, brutal, ignorant men, who will not work if they can help it and who in many cases are satisfied to exist as *souteneurs*. The *Epoca*, Madrid, regards the anarchists as mediocre men, who, lacking in energy and ability themselves, wish to stop all progress due to healthy competition; and whose ideal of society is a state in which the man of superior ability is kept subservient to the inferior by the fear of assassination.

As to the remedy, opinion is much divided. Many people think it is dangerous to oppose the anarchists by force. The Manchester *Guardian* says:

"A sweeping persecution of every one whose opinions might be stigmatized by a reactionary government as anarchistic would be a disaster as well as an absurdity. In some persons anarchism would seem to be barely distinguishable from a form of criminal lunacy. In others it is the expression of an aversion from all force carried to an extreme. The sad fate of the Empress illustrates once more the risks of sovereignty, but it affords no solid argument for reverting to the hateful practise of punishing men for mere opinions."

The London *Daily Chronicle* suggests that contentment would reign if only the brutal Germans could be compelled to disarm and to allow the English-speaking people to carry civilization wherever they list; and *The Spectator* thinks the Italian Government must be reformed. But many of our contemporaries in the British Isles hold different views. *The Westminster Gazette* says that the English police are much bothered by plans and attempts for the assassination of English princes. *The Nation*, Dublin, says:

"We are not clear if the journals of Austria and of the Continent will not see in English disinclination to adopt strong measures against anarchism evidence of a selfishness which seeks to secure for herself safety from anarchical crimes by affording their plotters safety and shelter. England has long played this game

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in the case of every continental revolutionary or subversive movement. In attempting to continue it in the case of the anarchists, she may find that she is running a risk of the most serious and terrible kind."

The Irish Catholic holds similar views. It says: "We do not exaggerate in the least when we say that London has long been the harbor and refuge of scoundrels who could find no shelter in any other capital, and who, under the protection afforded them by England, plan crimes which are perpetrated in other lands." And *The St. James's Gazette* declares that anarchists must not be treated as political offenders. The paper says:

"The position is as absurd, when the anarchists are concerned, as it would be if we were talking of the Thugs. Thuggee has been put down in India, and would have been put down if the mighty voice of freedom had thundered all over the Himalaya Mountains. It was done by seizing on a few, and tempting or scaring them to turn Queen's evidence, and then, by persuading the others to renounce their right to worship their goddess in their own way by a free exhibition of halters. . . . Canting commentators are wont to talk of the madness of such creatures as these—with the intention of using the word as a palliation of their crimes. In reality it is an aggravation, for it only shows that the wretches are beyond persuasion by reason, and are not fit to be at large. Moreover, all lunatics are amenable to terror, and these are amenable to nothing else. Let the mere act of belonging to an anarchist society be made a capital offense, and let the law be firmly applied, and we shall soon see anarchism follow Thuggee into the museum of historical curiosities."

In Germany many papers point out that the German anarchists are more violent in theory than in deed, and that, as no such murders are perpetrated, it would not be wise to increase the power of the police. The reactionary organs, on the other hand, seek to turn the Geneva murder to account against the Socialists and Radicals. The Berlin *Tageblatt* compromises between the two and suggests a kind of scientific treatment of the evil. It expresses itself, in the main, as follows:

A few years ago Europe was horrified by the news that leprosy had made its appearance in a few villages in eastern Prussia. But the scientists and the authorities worked hand-in-hand, and an epidemic has been prevented—by strict isolation.

The civilized world is threatened by another form of lepra, a moral one, called anarchism. The murderer of Empress Elizabeth is a good sample. Of his own accord he confessed himself an anarchist. Of his own accord he confessed that he committed his crime simply because it pleased him to do so. He hates the cultured, the well-bred, the wealthy only because they are such. He and his like place themselves outside of the law so far as their own sweet will is concerned, yet claim the protection of the law if the public turn against them.

Switzerland has always been proud of the right of giving an asylum to political offenders. This right should not be abolished in the case of persons compelled to expatriate themselves because they differ in opinion with the majority of their countrymen, or with those in power. But they must, then, respect the laws of Switzerland. This they refuse to do, and there is only one remedy—isolation.

The lepra conference has shown us how to deal with a dreaded physical ailment. May another international conference lead to the adoption of similar measures against the political lepers.

This is really only a repetition of Professor Bruck's suggestion, who wrote (1894) in a pamphlet "Down with States Prisons" as follows:

"Put the anarchists upon an island from which they can not escape. Give them tools and—arms. Leave them to their own devices, nobody need force them to work. They wish to destroy modern civilization, hence they can not complain if they are placed beyond the pale of that civilization."

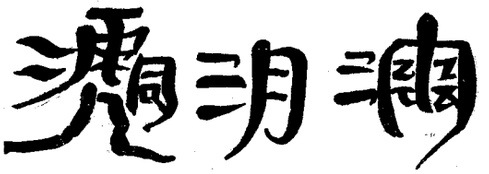
The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* thinks "it is impossible to believe that civilized people can not control these barbarians." And revolutionary papers fear that, indeed, the present agitation may have some effect. *Justice*, the "organ of the English Social-Democratic Federation," says:

"The common law of every country is surely quite sufficient to deal with a dastardly murderer of this kind, whether the man calls himself an anarchist or a Ravaillac. Even an open advocate of assassination can be dealt with by the law. . . . Consequently, even if Switzerland were to abrogate that right of asylum which does the republic honor, she could prevent outrages no better than she does to-day. The murder of Carnot and the act of vengeance on Cánovas del Castillo were both effected in countries where the law and the police are assuredly both strict enough. Let Switzerland stand firm."

Among the German Socialists, who are losing their revolutionary character more and more, many influential men agree upon the introduction of special punishment for anarchists, and the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, Dortmund, even agrees to a revival of the whipping-post.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CHINESE REBELLION AND BRITISH INFLUENCE.

THE rebellion in China is evidently gaining ground. That this means the "breaking up" of China may be doubted; but the Flowery Kingdom is evidently about to undergo important changes. The rebellion is said to be largely influenced by Englishmen, and the usual "junta" has begun to issue the customary manifestoes promising freedom and prosperity as soon as the existing government has been destroyed by the help of the generous Anglo-Saxon. Speculation is indulged in by many English writers with regard to the influence this Chinese rebellion will



The above characters in white, on a red ground, form the banner of Chinese rebels. The Hongkong *Telegraph* gives the following explanation: "The first character means 'as fierce as a tiger.' The second and third are the characters for 'Ching Dynasty,' and 'Manchu'; but they are decapitated, meaning that the rebels will end the rule of the Manchus and their princes."

have upon the future of Great Britain. We summarize the following from an article in the London *Outlook*:

Three powerful secret societies in Hunan, with a membership of several millions, are determined to drive out the Manchu dynasty. How far they have succeeded in arming themselves during the three or four years during which the rebellion has been brewing can not be ascertained; but it appears that they have a large number of adherents in the regular army. The Chinese are not quite as much wanting in national dignity as many people suppose, and the disgrace of the defeat during the late war is used to discredit the Government. France will probably make the rebellion a pretext to annex Kiang-Si. England must defend her interests in the Yang-tse valley, for Russia is certain to grab the entire north of China.

Of all European nations the English no doubt exercise the greatest influence over the Chinese mind. Yet there are sufficient indications to show that reform and independence, not annexation, is the aim of the Young China Party. *The Herald*, Kobe, Japan, quotes as follows from a kind of manifesto published by a Chinese reformer:

"China is teeming with men of talent. Chinese never will be slaves. Let Great Britain remain neutral and watchful in the coming struggle for supremacy. Let her support the New China Party in the grand struggle for liberty, and she will not regret the day she adopted such a policy. Friends in need are friends indeed. The new government will be constituted of the pick of our able men abroad and at home. The new government knows its work, and will guarantee the payment of existing loans. The country will be thrown open to trade, and laws will be framed

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with laws of the most progressive powers of the world as their basis. Great Britain must not repeat the Gordon incident, but should stand by the New China Party with those powers who support the 'open-door' policy in order to prevent the piratical interference of such selfish and avaricious powers as Russia and France."

That the Chinaman can easily be transformed into a quiet and progressive member of society is, in the opinion of a *Times* correspondent, illustrated by the Chinese colony of Singapore. We take the following from his account:

Some of the Chinamen in the Straits Settlements are born there. These are much more liberal in their ideas than the raw importations. They are mostly in affluent circumstances too, and keen business men. Their ideas of hygiene, law, etc., differ from those of the Europeans, but neither do they attempt to mold the community to their own views. They speak, read, and write English, play cricket and football, they bicycle, ride, and drive. They are not as energetic as Englishmen, but the third generation of Britons in the tropics also lose some of their energy.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE ON THE NILE.

AFTER his splendid victory over the dervishes at Omdurman, Sir Herbert Kitchener, commander-in-chief of the Anglo-Egyptian army, took the precaution to send all newspaper correspondents, "bag and baggage," to the rear. The British press, flushed with the victory over the savages of the Sudan, and excited by an unconfirmed rumor that Germany would support Britain's policy in almost everything, had begun once more to talk of an Anglo-African empire from the Cape to Cairo. There was, however, an obstacle. An enterprising French officer had worked his way across the Dark Continent with a handful of Europeans and Seneghalese, and had taken possession of part of the Nile region, with headquarters at Fashoda. Captain Marchand's expedition, which must rank with the exploits of the early American explorers in daring and stands unrivaled in point of hardship, was duly appreciated by the French, who, as soon as they heard of Marchand's success, demanded that his work should be backed by his nation's prestige. This led to some very pointed remarks in the British press. *The Spectator*, London, says:

"We have repeatedly told the French, and in the most formal manner possible, that the whole course of the Nile, from the lakes to the sea, is covered either by the rights of England or by those of Egypt, and that we should regard any intrusion into the Nile valley as an 'unfriendly act'—a diplomatic phrase which means, of course, a *casus belli*. . . . . .

"To retreat from that position would now be utterly ruinous. After such a withdrawal no power would ever believe in a British protest, and we should be forced to make actual war whenever we meant to be firm. . . . But would it pay France to come out of a war without a navy, just when Germany had become a powerful maritime power? Surely France does not want to feel that Germany might invade her both by land and sea. . . . . .

"For these reasons, if we go to Fashoda and quietly take possession, France will not, we believe, order us out, and when we refuse to go, as of course we should, will not attack us by land and sea. But nothing else will serve her turn, for, as we have shown, if the matter is settled locally, it is we who must win, for we have fifteen thousand splendidly trained and equipped men and a dozen large gunboats within reach of Fashoda, while France has at most only a few hundred men and a steam launch on the Nile, and no reinforcements available that are not separated from Fashoda by a thousand miles of mountain, river, swamp, and forest."

"We have the right and, luckily, also the might," says *The Weekly Scotsman*; "it seems extremely probable that the Sirdar, after dealing with Abdullah Taashi, will next have to deal with M. Marchand." *The Speaker*, London, says:

"That which is most irritating to Englishmen in connection with this affair is the fatuous character of the tactics employed by the French. They have known, ever since the warning given them by Sir Edward Grey in 1895, that they could only establish themselves upon the Nile at the cost of a war with this country. They desire such a war no more than we do ourselves, and yet they have taken no step to avert the risk of it."

Other papers regard it as a piece of astounding presumption on the part of the French to expel the dervishes from Fashoda, and to defend the place against the forces sent by the Khalifa for recapture, while British forces were engaged with him. There are, however, some warning voices. *The Weekly Nation*, referring to Sir Edward Grey's remark that French enterprise in east Africa would be regarded as an "unfriendly act," says:

"This was clear and explicit enough, but, of course, no fair-minded person will allege for a moment that the mere fact that these words were spoken by any representative of England should debar France from occupying Fashoda. In London, however, and in the columns of the English press, there appears to be an unfortunate inclination to regard them as tantamount to a command which France is bound to obey."

As a matter of fact the French papers say that France will not "obey." "England must consent to a European conference on the subject, unless she wants war," says the *Petit Journal*. The *Temps* remarks:

"Fashoda is neither a pleasant nor a healthy place of residence. But it will do to watch what is going on on the Nile. We understand well enough that the British are dissatisfied. They flattered themselves that they would run Sudanese affairs by a small and select committee in Cairo. Of course they are just a trifle disappointed. But they can not have everything their own way. We have learned how to deal with them since 1882."

The *Figaro* threatens the fall of the Government, "unless the country is firm in this case." The *Presse* says:

"The English people have keen laboring under the delusion that they were about to annex Africa from Cairo to the Cape. France has counteracted their efforts. At any rate, England has been forestalled at Fashoda, and she must bow to the international agreement which states that African territory belongs to the first occupant who is powerful enough to keep and protect it."

The *Journal des Débats* advises its compatriots "to exercise the same self-command as in the Niger question." The paper is confident that the English press will cool off. Outside of France little interest is shown. The Germans, referring to the remarks of such papers as the London *Morning Post*, declare that Germany will not act as England's "big brother." The *Kladderadatsch*, Berlin, the most popular of German comic weeklies, intimates that the present attitude of the British press is equivalent to the threats uttered against Germany, France, Spain, and Russia in succession.

The latest news is that Sir Herbert Kitchener, upon the refusal of M. Marchand to haul down his colors, planted the Egyptian colors—not the British—a few hundred yards away, shook hands with the Frenchman, and left the French and British cabinets to settle the question.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THIS is a year of extensive naval maneuvers. Great Britain has formed several large squadrons, one of which has gone to the Baltic. French fleets are exercising off Brest and Toulon. The Italians mobilized their entire naval force for a few days during the summer to convince themselves that the men, if not the ships, are perfectly ready. The Germans, too, are active in this direction. A fleet of 56 vessels, including 12 battle-ships, recently began to maneuver between Danzig and Wilhelmshafen.

BISMARCK had no great opinion of the French. He believed that they are too easily swayed by popular catchwords. "Talk to a Frenchman about liberty, equality, and fraternity, tell him that his nation is the greatest in the world, and you can do anything with him. You can oppress the French more than any other people if you tell them it is done in the name of Freedom." Asked his opinion in the case of a certain French spy, he said: "It's a sad case. You've got to hang him, but do it with the utmost politeness, so as not to hurt his feelings."

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PLAY OF ANIMALS.

WHY do animals love to play? Professor Groos, of the University of Basel, has written and Miss Elizabeth L. Baldwin has translated a book in which, in answering this question, issue is joined with Herbert Spencer. Mr. Spencer has sought to show that when the higher vertebrates, by reason of the superiority of their mental and physical organizations, do not require all their time and energy in the pursuit of food and other necessities of life, they must work off their surplus time and energy in play. Once an animal's material wants are satisfied, his energies must have a new outlet, and that new outlet is in the channel of imitation and repetition of those acts that keep up the processes of life. That is what we call play.

Professor Groos admits that this is a plausible conception of play, but its inadequacy can be easily demonstrated. Play must not always be considered as the imitation of serious activities for which there may be inclination, but no opportunity. Imitation is of the greatest importance in much play; but imitation for the purpose of repeating serious activities can not be applied to the primary phenomena of play, the play of children and young animals.

Professor Groos's idea is that play is an instinct, developed by natural selection, which works for anything that is serviceable for the preservation of the species. A surplus of energy in an individual is a favorable condition for play, but it is not the motive cause, nor necessary.

The instincts operative in play, like so many phenomena of heredity, first appear when the animal needs them, that is, in youth. Without these instincts the animal would be poorly equipped for the tasks of its life. It would have far less than the requisite amount of practise in running and leaping, in springing on its prey, in seizing and strangling its victim, in fleeing from its enemies and in fighting its opponents. Its muscles and its bones would lack that development necessary to accomplish the serious task that it must later perform in order to live.

Instinct is therefore the real foundation of play; yet all play is not purely instinctive activity. On the contrary, the higher we ascend in the scale of existence, the richer and finer become the psychological phenomena that supplement the mere natural impulse, ennobling it, elevating it, and tending to conceal it under added details.

Play not only enables the young animal to prepare its body for the serious onsets in life, but it gives it many experiences that it would otherwise have to inherit to meet the coming struggles. These psychological experiences gotten from play tend to supplant instinct with intelligence. Professor Groos declares that the very existence of youth was made for play, and not play for youth. The animal does not play because it is young; it has a period of youth because it must play. Then the young animal first seeks to win the mastery over its own organs, and afterward over external objects, and we observe such movements as stretching and straining of the limbs, tasting, seizing, and clawing; gnawing and scratching, exercising the voice and making other sounds; rending, pulling, tearing, tugging, kicking, lifting and dropping objects, etc. These exercises develop both mind and body.

With the stretching of its limbs, the young dog begins its first baby play. Soon it begins to chase its tail, showing the chase instinct. All the members of the cat family begin early to play with the tail and exercise its claws. Little nestlings make fluttering efforts before they can fly. Birds can no more fly of themselves than babies can walk. The flutterings of these young birds may be compared to the kicking of babies. All aquatic birds must learn to swim. Of course this swimming and flying of birds is a little later put to the serious use of hunting food, but in the beginning it is all play and is enjoyed as such.

Professor Groos thinks that the dancing exercises common among many birds are associated with the sexual instinct. Hudson, on the other hand, has regarded these exercises as purely playful, originating in cheerful spirits. Hudson calls attention to the European lapwings. "Three individuals are required to perform their dance. The birds are so fond of it that they indulge in it all the year, and at frequent intervals during the day and on moonlight nights. These birds live in pairs, and just before the dance begins a third bird from a neighboring pair will join them, and is welcomed with notes and signs of pleasure. Advancing to the visitor, they place themselves behind it; then all three, keeping step, begin a rapid march, uttering resonant, drumming notes in time with their movements. The march ceases, the leader elevates his wings and stands motionless and erect, still uttering loud notes, while the other two, with puffed-out plumage and standing exactly abreast, stoop forward and downward until the tips of their beaks touch the ground, and, sinking their rhythmical voices to a murmur, they remain for some time in this posture. The performance is then over, and the visitor then goes back to his own ground and mate, to receive a visitor himself later on."

In the hunting plays the instinct comes mainly into the play. The torture incident to these plays, such, for instance, as a cat sporting with a mouse or a man-eating tiger with a man, is only an exercise to teach the animal how hereafter to take its prey with skill.

"My idea," says the Professor, "is that teasing and fighting are closely connected with sexual life from the fact that they furnish practise for the contest of courtship, without in any way being satisfying to the sexual instinct. Among many animals that play in this way, the female yields to the victor of the males without resistance; and, besides, it frequently happens in the fighting of birds, there is no direct contact at all. Then again many young animals have special plays connected with pairing besides their fighting plays."

Some male birds, we are told, during courtship will carry about on their back a feather of the adored one. Many female birds during this season will allow themselves to be fed by their male suitors.

The most interesting chapter in the book is that on love-plays. This subject of love-plays embraces the vexed question of sexual selection, on which the author offers a new idea. He holds that as sexual impulse must have tremendous power, it is for the interest of the preservation of the species that its discharge should be rendered difficult. This result is partly accomplished in the animal world by the necessity for great and often long-continued excitement as a prelude to the act of pairing. This thought at once throws light on the peculiar hereditary arts of courtship, especially in the indulgence of flying, dancing, or singing by a whole flock at once. But the hindrance to the sexual function that is most efficacious, tho hitherto unappreciated, is the instinctive coyness of the female. This it is that necessitates all sorts of courtship, and the probability is that seldom or never does the female exert any choice. The female must be pursued and won; and it is from the crude efforts of such wooing that courtship has finally developed in which sexual passion has been psychologically sublimated into love in the breast of man. The male in animal life has to make love an art. Nature gives him beautiful form and coloring, which he puts forward with all his grace to overcome the coyness of the female.

Professor Groos quotes from Montegogga to show that some female animals exhibit more coquetry than any woman could exhibit. The female canary bird is an example in this species of cruelty. All the countless devices of the feminine world to hide a yes under a no are as nothing compared with the consummate coquetry, the deceptive flights, the bitings, and the thousand wiles of female animals.

Professor Groos, in drawing his conclusion that the esthetic sentiment has its origin in the play impulse, refers to Schiller as propounding this theory, and he proceeds to elaborate it.

The element of illusion in play implies a division of consciousness, similar to that which is found in certain pathological cases of double personality. While one self is engaged in treating the activity as real, the other is conscious that it is all an illusion and may be pierced through by a return to reality at any moment.

Here comes in the relation between play and art. The art consciousness is a consciousness of an "inner imitation," which is in so far "make-believe" as contrasted with reality. The "self-conscious illusion" of the play consciousness is felt in extreme form in the theater, and is found to be pleasurable even when we play with painful situations, as in tragedy. In art the desire to make an impression on others shows the pleasure of being a cause."

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Failure to conform to the methods, measures, and customs of the foreign peoples he is catering to has long been charged against John Bull, and is now being quoted as a reason for his falling behind his German cousin in the race for the world's trade. This fault is characteristic of American export houses also, accorded to Marshal Halstead, our consul at Birmingham, England. Mr. Halstead also accuses American houses of a general lack of system which is hurting their business abroad. In a report dated August 15 he says:

"The jewelry and fancy-goods manufacturers of Great Britain make articles on a 'forty-line scale,' an arbitrary system of measurement, the origin of which is lost somewhere in an early period of the trade. In the measures for the common metals and articles a 'line' is one twelfth of an inch, but in the fancy trade a 'line' is one fortieth of an inch.

"To-day, a declaration of 'returned American goods' was sworn before me, meaning, of course, a big loss to an American manufacturer, and due to his failure to make the goods in accordance with the exact specifications of the order. A Birmingham manufacturer ordered from an American manufacturer a lot of 'indestructible pearl,' giving the measurements he required in 'lines.' Not knowing what 'lines' meant to the fancy trade, the American, without making inquiry, had recourse to the metric system, and his goods are by this time on the way back to him. . . .

"A few days ago, I was shown sixteen letters from sixteen firms, all well known in their line in America. On twelve of these letters there was insufficient postage; most had only a 2-cent stamp to carry them. This meant that the Birmingham man who wanted to buy from some of these American firms had to pay double the deficiency in postage, and his frame of mind and opinion of American business methods can be imagined. Steamer mails from the United States frequently arrive after business hours on Saturday, and if there is deficient postage, letters will not be delivered at hotels, etc., until Monday, and the traveling representative loses time waiting for home instructions much oftener than could be realized by any one not aware how general is the failure of American firms to pay full postage. . . .

"If an English or a continental house sends a telegram, a letter always follows, even to points near by, containing a copy of the telegram. Very few United States houses do this, even with cablegrams, and a failure to deliver means loss of valuable time. If a letter is sent to a foreign point, a letterpress copy follows by the next steamer as certainly as the second of exchange follows the first. . . .

"With bills of lading, the European house does not depend on the triplicate copy forwarded by the shipping agent, but itself sends the duplicate copy to the consignee, retaining the original. American houses are constantly neglecting this, and American goods are constantly being held up in foreign custom-houses.

"If a United States house wishes to be successful in foreign trade, it must place its business in the hands of some responsible member of the concern who will look after the details. It should not be merely an incidental part of the regular business transactions."

Consul McCook writes from Dawson City, describing the high cost of living and property in the city and immediately surrounding region. "A dinner costs $2.50, and breakfast and lunch $1.50. Lodging is $1.50 per night in a bunk, and a hotel charges $6.50 for a bed per night. The price of property in the business locality is enormous. A lot of convenient size upon the main street can not be had under $40,000. Lots in a bog off Main Street bring from $5,000 to $10,000. To rent a log cabin costs $200 per month. . . . The prevailing price of labor is $1 per hour. The consul strongly advises against any but the best equipped and richest prospectors coming to Dawson. The prospector, he says, should have at least enough provisions to last over winter, and enough money in bank to take him home if he is unsuccessful. He is appealed to daily by men who have no money and can not get work.

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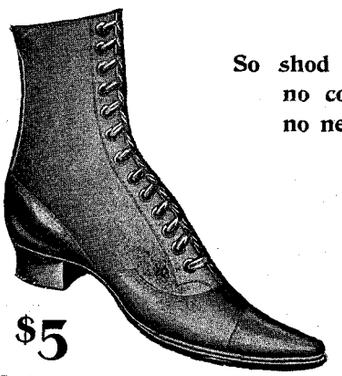

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The attention of patent attorneys in particular, and the legal profession in general, is called to the recent decision of the Patent Office to refuse admission to papers written with fugitive inks—see Patent Office Gazette of September 13, 1898, page 1732.

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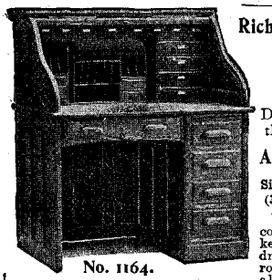

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Cardiff, Wales, reports great suffering that has resulted to the miners themselves, and the whole empire has felt the strike. Owing to the scarcity of coal the British admiralty abandoned this year its usual naval review. The coaling-stations throughout the world are affected, and great inconvenience is reported in London from the enforced use of soft coal. In this way an opportunity has been afforded for the introduction of American coal—notably Pocahontas coal—into London, and the making of coal contracts with American shipping firms. On August 12, a sailing vessel cleared in ballast, at Cardiff, Wales, for Norfolk, Va., to load a cargo of coal for Australia.

Since the report was written the great strike came to an end (September 2), by the miners agreeing to the masters' terms. It is estimated that the cost to the collieries has been $30,000,000.

Ambassador White writes from Berlin that, in the *Imperial Gazette* of September 5, there appeared a notice to the effect that, according to a telegram from the governor, Kiao-Chou was declared a free port on September 2.

Consul Halstead sends the following from Birmingham:

The London correspondent of the Birmingham *Daily Post* states that information reaches him from an official source that Victorian and South Australian governments will invite tenders for railway material in the course of October, and that the material, including rails and girder work, is intended for relaying government lines and the development of the agricultural districts. It is assumed that these British colonies do not limit bids to citizens of Great Britain.

Consul Livingston, at Cape Haitien, Haiti, advises a tour of the island by American capitalists, with a view to an inquiry into its industrial condition. Haiti has a rich, fertile soil, and a simple, industrious people who are making no headway merely because they are without modern improved methods and implements. They are very friendly to the United States.

According to charters already granted, there will be more railroad track laid in China next year than in the United States. American engineers will do the bulk of the work, and American rolling-stock comprises the greater part of the equipment.

Commercial Agent Beutelspacher sends from Moncton, New Brunswick, a synopsis of *The Canadian Mining Annual* for 1898. This work, which is a 600-page digest of information relating to the history, organization, and operation of all the mining concerns in the Dominion, compiled from official sources, shows that mining enterprises in Canada are on the increase. The geological survey places the total value of the mineral output for 1897 above $28,000,000, or an increase of $6,000,000 over the previous year. The output is divided as follows among the principal mining provinces: British Columbia, $10,455,268; Nova Scotia, $6,000,000; Ontario, $5,000,000; Quebec, $2,063,266; Northwest Territories and Yukon, $3,000,000.

To correct a popular but erroneous impression in this country that aliens can not obtain patents in Russia, Ambassador Hitchcock sends from St. Petersburg a summary of the Russian patent law By the provisions of the new general Russian law of 1897, foreigners, upon complying with patent regulations, are accorded exactly the same protection as Russian subjects.

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When Made in a Wrong Way.

"I wish you would say to the people some day that I don't believe more than half those who try Postum, the health coffee, for the first time get it right. In my family, the first time it was served, the color was thin and the taste sort of watery without much character. Come to inquire, the cook declared she had boiled it 15 minutes, but closer questioning developed that she had it on the stove just 15 minutes.

"It requires a time before boiling commences, then it should continue actual boiling full 15 minutes to bring out the delicious flavor and food value; so, the next morning we tried it again and had it boiled properly; then it came on with the deep rich brown color of fine coffee. I drank my coffee with cream and sugar, and Postum hit my taste exactly. Now we are daily users of Postum, the food drink, and staunch champions of it. But if we had formed an opinion from the first trial, when the fault was entirely our own, we would have condemned it and been denied the use of a beverage we prize most highly, and which is helping us physically as well as adding to our table comforts."

Current Events.

Monday, September 26.

Fanny Davenport, the actress, dies at Duxbury, Mass. . . . The **American Peace Society** adopts resolutions approving of the Czar's disarmament circular. . . . The **War Department investigating committee** holds its first session in Washington.

The French cabinet grants the revision of the **Dreyfus case,** which is submitted to the court of cassation. . . . General Blanco orders the **free entry of supplies** sent from the United States to Cuba. . . . The **ashes of Columbus** are removed from the niche in the cathedral at Havana

Is Your Hearing Good?

Persons whose hearing is defective will be interested in what Wm. V. Willis & Co., of 134 So. 11th Street, Philadelphia, have to say. Inasmuch as almost every case of deafness requires its specific treatment, the statements made by the firm named are worth a little attention and investigation. They do not believe in using the same methods for curing dyspepsia and for setting a broken bone. The card appears in another column.

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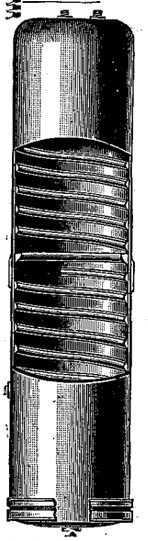

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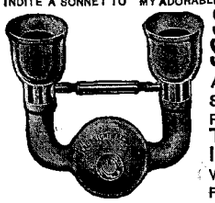

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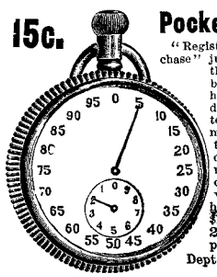

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preparatory to being taken to Spain. . . . **General Kitchener** has been elevated to the peerage.

Tuesday, September 27.

Theodore Roosevelt is nominated for governor of New York by the Republican state convention at Saratoga. . . . The preliminary survey of the route of the proposed **Nicaragua canal** is completed.

An imperial edict rescinds the **Chinese Emperor's decree** of reforms in China. . . . The Madrid Government instructs General Blanco **to disband Cuban volunteers.** The European powers announce that in the event of Turkey's refusing **to evacuate Crete** they will blockade a number of ports by land and sea.

Wednesday, September 28.

Thomas F. Bayard dies at Dedham, Mass., General Greene brings to Washington, from Manila, **Admiral Dewey's report,** which is to be sent to Paris for the information of the American Peace Commissioners. Judge Showalter, of the United States circuit court of Chicago, upholds the constitutionality of the **Revenue Act** which requires brokers to file memoranda of their sales. **New Jersey Democrats** nominate Elvin W. Crane, of Newark, for governor.

The Khalifa's treasure, amounting to $50,000,000, which had been hidden in the desert, has been found and forwarded to Cairo. . . . The house and furniture of **M. Zola** are to be sold to satisfy judgment obtained against him for libel growing out of the Dreyfus case. Thomas Joseph Byrnes, **Premier of Queensland,** dies at Brisbane. . . . Sir Henry McCullum is appointed **governor of Newfoundland.**

Thursday, September 29.

New York Democrats nominate Judge Augustus Van Wyck, of Brooklyn, brother of the mayor of New York City, for governor. **General Shafter** is seriously ill with fever at Montauk.

Queen Louise, of Denmark, dies. . . . **Prohibition wins** in Canada. Sir John G. Moore succeeds Horatio Davies as **Lord Mayor of London.**

Friday, September 30.

Col. **John Hay takes the oath of office** and assumes the duties of Secretary of State. . . . **General Merritt's report** of the operations resulting in the capture of Manila is made public by the War Department. Rear-Admiral Montgomery **Sicard is retired.** . . . Striking miners and negroes hired to take their places **riot at Pana, Ill. . . . New York Silver Democrats nominate** Henry George, Jr., for governor.

Kwang-Yu Wei, Canton reformer, **asks for British protection. The trial of Lucchesi,** the assassin of the Empress of Austria, is set for November 3.

Saturday, October 1.

The War Department appoints a board of officers **to select camp sites in Cuba. . . . The Hawaiian Commission** concludes to recommend a territorial form of government for the island. . . . **Augustus Van Wyck,** Democratic nominee for governor of New York, resigns his seat on the supreme court bench.

Reports of the **death of the Emperor of China** are confirmed; altho officially it is reported that he committed suicide, it is generally believed that he was assassinated. . . . The American and Spanish **Peace Commissioners** hold their first conference. . . . **Madame Carnot,** widow of the former President of France, dies at Paris.

Sunday, October 2.

The mining town of Pana, Ill., where an extensive strike is in progress, has been placed **under martial law.** . . . A **$1,000,000 fire** occurs in Colorado Springs, Colo.

Owing to **attacks on Europeans in Peking,** the Russian and British legations are guarded by the military. . . . The Canadian Pacific Railway Company announces that it will establish a steamship service between Vancouver and Vladivostock **to connect with the Transsiberian Railway.**

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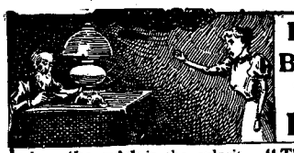

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CHESS.

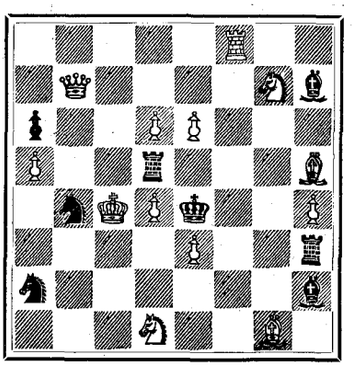
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 322.

BY T. H. BILLINGTON.

From Newcastle Weekly Chronicle.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Thirteen Pieces.

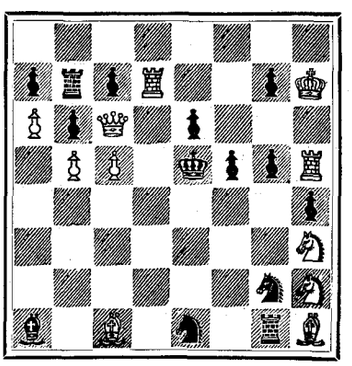
White mates in two moves.

Problem 323.

BY ST. JOHNSON, SWEDEN.

Elegant and Difficult.

Black—Fourteen Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 316.

1. Kt—Kt 6 / K x R	2. Kt x P, ch / K—Kt 4 (must)	3. P—R 4, mate
1. ..... / B x R	2. P—B 4, ch / K—Q 3	3. Kt—B 8, mate
	2. ..... / R x P	3. Q—Q 5, mate
1. ..... / R x R	2. Q—Q 5, ch / K—B 5 (must)	3. P—K 3, mate
1. ..... / Kt—B 4	2. Kt x P ch / Kt x Kt	3. R—K 6, mate

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; V. Brent, New Orleans: Tom M. Taylor, Calvert, Tex.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; S. H., Fairfield Center, Ind.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; H. C. Schuster, Savannah, Ga.

Comments: "A very good problem"—M. W. H.; "Shows up some magnificent mates"—I. W. B.; "Not difficult, but interesting"—F. S. F.; "The mates are all fine"—R. M. C.; "Variations not numerous, but the plot is ingenious"—V. B.; "A three-minuter as well as a three-mover"—T. M. T.; "Fine combinations and difficult"—H. W. F.; "Quite a teaser"—S. H.

No. 317.

Key-move Q—Kt 2.

Solution received from M. W. H., I. W. B., F. S. F., R. M. C., V. B., T. M. T., Dr. H. W. F., Dr. W. S. G., H. C. S.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; M. F. Mullan, Pomeroy, Ia.

Comments: "An ingenious masked battery"—M. W. H.; "There is a quiet beauty and dignity about all of Pradignat's compositions"—I. W. B.; "Have never worked a more beautiful problem"—F. S. F.; "Harder than it looks and beautiful throughout"—R. M. C.; "A nice problem"—T. M. T.; "A little gem"—Dr. H. W. F.; "Variations few but fine. I like problems that give freedom to the K on his first move"—C. Q. De F.; "Depends on how soon you find it whether it is easy or hard"—M. F. M.

G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man., got 314. H. W. Barry, Boston; J. H. Adams, Baltimore; V. Brent, and R. M. Campbell got 314 and 315. V. Brent and J. H. Adams are also to be credited with finding 313.

Tom M. Taylor, and the Rev. E. C. Haskell, Battle Creek, Ia., were successful with 313 and 314. F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa., got 313, and the Rev. E. C. H. solved 298.

The Rev. I. W. B. sends solution of 310.

We will hold over the solution of 312 another week.

Fifty Tournaments.

In the September number of *The A. C. M.*, there is a full and most interesting table of Tournaments prepared by the veteran Chess-editor, Reichelm. The names and ranking of all the players are given. We haven't space for the table, as it occupies over three pages of *The A. C. M.*; we, therefore, give only the place, date, character, and winner of first prize:

1. London, 1851; 16 players; knockout; Anderssen.
2. Manchester, 1857; 8 players; knockout; Lowenthal and Boden.
3. New York, 1857; 16 players; knockout; Morphy.
4. Birmingham, 1858; 14 players; knockout; Lowenthal.
5. Cambridge, 1860; 8 players; knockout; Kolisch,
6. Bristol, 1861; 8 players; knockout; Paulsen.
7. London, 1862; 14 players; Anderssen. (The first Tourney in which each contestant plays with every other, and the first in which Steinitz plays, winning 6th prizes).
8. Paris, 1867; 13 players; Kolisch, 1st; Steinitz, 3d.
9. Dundee, 1867; 10 players; Neumann, 1st; Steinitz, 2d.
10. Baden, 1870; 9 players; Anderssen, 1st; Steinitz, 2d.
11. Cleveland, 1871; 9 players; Mackenzie.
12. London, 1872; 8 players; Steinitz, 1st; Blackburne, 2d.
13. Vienna, 1873; 12 players (three games with each player); Steinitz, 1st; Blackburne, 2d.
14. Chicago, 1874; 8 players; Mackenzie.
15. Philadelphia, 1876; 8 players; Mason.
16. Leipsic, 1877; 12 players; Paulsen.
17. Paris, 1878; 12 players; Zukertort.
18. Leipsic, 1879; 12 players; Englisch.
19. New York, 1880; 10 players; Mackenzie.
20. Wiesbaden, 1880; 16 players; Blackburne.
21. Berlin, 1881; 17 players; Blackburne.
22. Vienna, 1882; 18 players; Steinitz and Winawer.
23. London, 1883; 14 players; Zukertort.
24. Nuremberg, 1883; 19 players; Winawer.
25. Hamburg, 1885; 18 players; Gunsberg.
26. Hereford, 1885; 11 players; Blackburne.
27. London, 1886; 13 players; Blackburne.
28. Nottingham, 1886, 10 players; Burn.
29. Frankfort, 1887; 21 players; Mackenzie.
30. Bradford, 1888; 17 players; Gunsberg.
31. New York, 1889; 20 players; Tschigorin and Weiss.
32. Breslau, 1889; 18 players; Tarrasch.
33. Amsterdam, 1889; 9 players; Burn, 1st; Lasker, 2d.
34. Manchester, 1890; 20 players; Tarrasch.
35. London, 1891; 12 players; Lasker.
36. London, 1891; 5 players; Lasker.
37. Belfast, 1892; 4 players; Blackburne and Mason.
38. Dresden, 1892; 17 players; Tarrasch.
39. Kiel, 1893; 9 players; Bardeleben and Walbrodt.
40. New York, 1893; 14 players; Lasker (clean score).
41. New York, 1894; 11 players; Steinitz.
42. New York, 1894; 10 players; Pillsbury.
43. Leipsic, 1894; 18 players; Tarrasch.
44. Hastings, 1895; 22 players; Pillsbury.
45. St. Petersburg, 1895; 4 players; Lasker.
46. Nuremberg, 1896; 19 players; Lasker.
47. Buda Pesth. 1896; 13 players, Tschigorin.
48. Berlin, 1897; 20 players; Charousek.
49. Viennia, 1898; 20 players; Tarrasch.
50. Cologne, 1898; 16 players; Burn.

The statement is made that Sir George Newnes, Captain Beaumont, and other Londoners interested in Chess, are arranging for an International Tournament in May, 1899. The sum of $5,000 will be offered in prizes, and the number of entries will be limited to sixteen. The French Chess-enthusiasts are now making preparations for a grand contest in connection with the World's Fair to be held in Paris in 1900.

The Universal Chess-Code.

We gave the information some time ago, that a committee had been chosen to formulate a Universal Chess-Code. We have received from our valued correspondent, M. W. H., a suggestion of great practical importance. He writes: "Is there any way to induce the committee on the Universal Chess-Code to publish a *tentative* Code, not to be finally adopted until it has been thoroughly criticized by men not on the committee? It should be remembered that a document of great importance in American history was not adopted until after most careful scrutiny and prolonged debate; and, subsequently, a committee was appointed to make verbal corrections. This committee found, in the very first sentence, a grotesque absurdity that was not merely verbal, and the committee, in attempting to correct it, introduced a verbal inaccuracy that has had most dire consequences. That Chessists are not exempt from fallibility is shown by the rules of the British Chess Association. Law IX., among other things, says: 'A penalty can only be enforced before he has touched a man in reply. Should he touch a man in reply, in consequence of a false or illegal move of his opponent, or a false cry of Check, he shall not be compelled to move that man, *and his right to enforce a penalty shall remain*'!! But he has, according to the first sentence cited, no right to enforce a penalty. Here we have a real and a grammatical blunder combined. In Law VII., if four moves have been made after an illegality has been committed, 'the game must be played out as it stands.' I once saw a game during which it was discovered that both of White's Bishops were on the same color. More than four moves had been made. According to this Law, the game had to be played out. What sort of Chess would that be? In this Code there are several other defects; but these are enough to illustrate my point."

Full Score of the Cologne Tournament.

Names.	Albin.	Berger.	Burn.	Charousek.	Cohn.	Fritz.	Gottschall.	Heinrichsen.	Janowski.	Popiel.	Schallopp.	Schiffers.	Schlechter.	Showalter.	Steinitz.	Tschigorin.	Won.
Albin.....	:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
Berger.....	0	:	½	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14½
Burn.....	0	½	:	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14½
Charousek.....	0	0	0	:	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Cohn.....	0	½	½	1	:	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11½
Fritz.....	0	0	0	0	1	:	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11½
Gottschall.....	0	0	0	0	0	½	:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9½
Heinrichsen.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Janowski.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Popiel.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Schallopp.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	1	1	1	1	1	6
Schiffers.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	1	1	1	1	5
Schlechter.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	1	1	1	4
Showalter.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	1	1	3
Steinitz.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	1	2
Tschigorin.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	1
Lost.....	0	1½	1½	3	3½	4½	5½	7	7	7	8	10	11	12	13	14	

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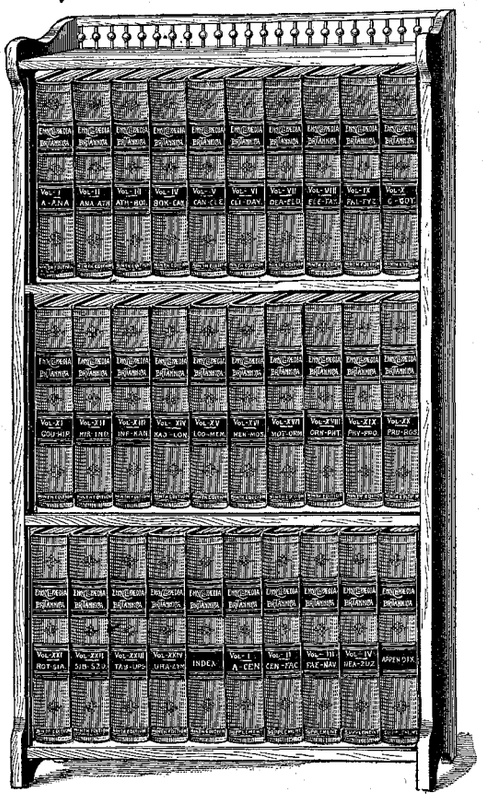

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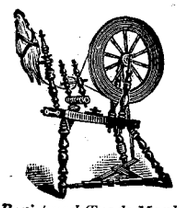

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The quaint fisher-folk of Marken, two of whom are pictured on another page, are loyal subjects of the recently crowned Queen of the Netherlands. They are a simple, sober, industrious people, ever struggling to save their flat, marshy island from the encroachment of the sea.

This island was once a frontier or mark of the mainland, but was separated from it by an outburst of nature in the 13th century. The people yet retain the style of dress worn at that time. The loose, sombre garb of the men, showing no linen, is lightened only by the silver clasps and buckles which are usually family heirlooms. Unlike their countrywomen of the mainland, who hide their tresses under close-fitting caps, the women of the Isle allow their blonde curls to hang about the face. To Marken wives, who, though robust, are gaunt and lean of visage, with high color and dark hollows under their big blue eyes, this arrangement of the hair gives an air somewhat savage.

Because of the absence of the men on the ocean, the daily duties of the women fisher-folk cover the whole range of outdoor and indoor work. Thus the Singer Sewing Machine has proved a great blessing in their busy lives and has become deservedly popular.

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